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FIRST EDITION

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Delano—Receipts for 1869 and 1868 Compared—The Tax on Spirits and Tobacco—Revenue Stamps—The Income Tax—Expense of Collecting the Revenue.

The following extracts from Hon. Columbus Delano's report, transmitted to Congress to-day, will be found to contain all the matters in which the public is most directly interested:—

Receipts for the First Six Months of the Fiscal Years 1868 and 1869 Compared.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869:—

From July to December, 1868, inclusive...	$67,296,388
From July to December, 1867, inclusive...	66,110,030
Total gain for first six months of 1869..	1,186,358

The following table exhibits the loss and gain on the several articles subject to taxation during the same periods, and explains the sources from which the gain was made:—

Comparative table showing the aggregate receipts from the same general sources of revenue, taxable under existing laws, for the first six months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1868 and 1869; also, the gain or loss, and gain or loss per cent., of those in the latter over those in the former period.

Sources of Revenue.	Receipts for the first six months of fiscal year. 1868.	1869.	Gain. *Loss.
Spirits	$9,537,940	$19,124,462	$9,586,522
Tobacco	10,059,456	9,991,224	*68,232
Fermented liquors	3,035,475	3,088,311	52,836
Gross receipts	3,246,659	3,216,675	*29,984
Sales	2,264,589	3,930,693	1,666,104
Income, including salaries	21,801,114	13,053,615	*8,747,499
Banks and bankers	1,494,376	1,339,065	*155,311
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	5,109,985	3,674,366	*1,435,619
Legacies	653,624	546,220	*107,404
Successions	511,577	484,054	*27,523
Articles in Schedule A	576,394	341,628	*234,766
Passports	20,365	13,040	*7,325
Gas	773,878	853,116	79,238
Penalties	484,271	491,227	6,956
Net receipts from stamps	6,540,327	7,148,692	608,365
Total	$66,110,030	$67,296,388	$1,186,358

Total gain for the above period $1,186,358, or 1 8-10 per cent.

During this period the amount gained on spirits is	$9,586,522
The amount gained on stamps is	608,365
The amount gained on sales is	1,666,104
The greatest loss from any one source of taxation for this period was upon incomes, which amounts to	8,747,499
In special taxes, not included under spirits, tobacco, etc., the loss was	1,435,619

Receipts for the Last Six Months of the Fiscal Years 1868 and 1869 Compared.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the receipts from the same sources for the last six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869:—

From January to June, 1869, inclusive.....	$90,542,760
" " " 1868, "	64,479,948
Total gain of last six months of 1869 over 1868	$26,062,812

Spirits.

In considering the large increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the subjoined facts should be remembered. There were in bonded warehouses on 1st July, 1868, as shown by the accounts kept in this office, 27,278,420 gallons of spirits. This included all claims for leakage then outstanding, and a large quantity claimed to have been destroyed by the burning of several bonded warehouses, as well as certain amounts which had previously been withdrawn upon fraudulent bonds and were still unaccounted for.

Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended, all spirits in bonded warehouse at the time of the passage of the act were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid thereon prior to July 1, 1869; and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were necessarily forced upon the market during this fiscal year, and served, to that extent, to increase the revenue from this source; while on the 1st of July, 1869, there remained in bonded warehouse of the new product only 16,663,838 gallons. It thus appears that the quantity of spirits in bond, to be withdrawn and tax paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is less by nearly eight million gallons than the quantity which was compelled to be withdrawn and tax paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The following table shows the receipts for distilled spirits and fruit brandy for the four years ending June 30, 1869:—

Year.	Spirits.	Brandy.
1866	$29,198,578·15	$283,493·81
1867	28,296,264·31	868,145·01
1868	13,419,092·74	871,638·21
1869	33,225,212·11	510,111·57

Tobacco.

Referring to the comparative statements of receipts for different periods so far as the same relate to tobacco, I have to say that, during the first six months of the fiscal year 1869, the gain in cigars over the corresponding period for the year 1868 was fifty-six per cent.

The loss on chewing and smoking tobacco for the same period was fifteen per cent.; the increased revenue from these articles under the law of July 20, 1868, not being realized until after January 1, 1869, while on cigars the appreciation commenced immediately after the passage of the law.

The number of cigars returned for taxation during the last seven years is as follows:—

1863, at an average tax of $2·37½ per 1000.	199,288,284
1864, at an average tax of $2·37½ per 1000.	492,780,700
1865, at an average tax of $18·20 per 1000..	693,230,989
1866, at a uniform tax of $10 per 1000.	347,443,894
1867, at an average tax of $6·66⅔ per 1000.	483,803,455
1869, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1000......	590,335,052
1869, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1000......	931,535,934

It will be seen that during 1866, when the tax was at a uniform rate of ten dollars per thousand, only 347,443,894 cigars were returned for taxation, while under the present law there were returned for the year 1869 nearly three times the quantity, with the tax at the uniform rate of five dollars per thousand. The amount of tax collected on cigars was for the fiscal year 1869...$4,957,679
1866... 3,474,438

Showing an increase of revenue on one article for 1869 over 1866, at half the rate of taxation, of...$1,483,241

Revenue Stamps.

The following table is submitted, showing the net receipts from revenue stamps from March to October, inclusive, for the years 1868 and 1869:—

	1868.	1869.
March	$1,270,095·00	$1,602,648·28
April	1,468,393·23	1,466,864·23
May	1,230,837·14	1,465,333·30
June	1,125,630·85	1,307,007·23
July	1,605,189·15	1,208,977·61
August	1,133,769·34	1,226,156·84
September	1,165,513·24	1,250,543·74
October	1,367,033·89	1,271,364·92
Total	9,856,461·84	10,798,896·15

This shows an increase in revenue, from stamps, during this six months, of nearly one million dollars. This increase, though considerable, is by no means reckoned satisfactory. It has resulted mainly from the policy of this office, in April last, requiring all stamps to be so placed on the instrument of writing as to exhibit the entire face of the stamp, and prohibiting the practice which had obtained extensively of covering the supposed half of one stamp by the attachment of another, when in fact the stamp was cut in two, and one-half used to represent a full stamp in another instance.

The gross receipts from stamps for the last fiscal year were $16,420,710. For the current year they are estimated at $17,500,000, but it is believed that this tax ought to yield at least $20,000,000.

Incomes from Individuals.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes for 1867 was	$27,417,957
For 1868	23,390,378
For 1869 up to November	25,293,680

This last sum will be increased to an amount over twenty-six millions.

As this tax expires with the assessment for 1870, it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue; and, if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burdensome to taxpayers.

If the income from this source cannot be spared from the general receipts, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not the tax shall be renewed.

In considering this question, after determining the total amount which ought to be realized from internal revenue sources, and considering carefully what will be realized by the present system, without resorting to incomes, the question will present itself, whether the entire income tax, as now assessed, shall be revived, or whether it shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that, so long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the Government, a portion of that revenue should be collected from incomes. The reasons for this seem apparent and forcible. This tax reaches simply the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments. If the tax were paid as these profits and accumulations accrue, it is believed that it would be thought objectionable, but, being required to be paid all at one time, and often after the income has been reduced by the expenses of the taxpayer, or reinvested in business, it seems more onerous, and is more seriously complained against.

The objection most frequently and earnestly made against this tax is that it leads to a system of espionage into private affairs that is not only offensive but sometimes injurious to individuals.

I do not see why this objection may not, with equal force, be urged against all taxes upon personal property. Such taxes cannot be collected without ascertaining the amount of taxable property possessed by the tax-payer. The law imposing a tax upon incomes does nothing more than this, if so much. It simply requires a truthful and honest statement of the actual income of the tax-payer during the preceding year, which can be complied with as easily, and with as little exposure of private affairs, as any other law—national, State, or municipal—which seeks to raise revenue from the personal estate of tax-payers.

After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the income of taxpayers, I submit if it will be wise to abolish the income tax so long as the labor, industry, and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation.

Expenses of Collecting the Revenue.

There were paid for expenses incident to the collection of the revenue for 1868		$8,776,814
For 1869	$7,394,395	
Deduct the amount paid to storekeepers, act of July 20, 1868	608,918	
Leaving for this year on the basis of the account for 1868		6,785,477
Decrease in favor of 1869		$1,991,337

By an amendment to the act of July 20, 1868, passed March 4, 1869, the compensation of storekeepers is to be repaid to the Government by the manufacturers of distilled spirits and owners of warehouses. These repayments are found to be difficult to collect, and I am of opinion that this mode of paying storekeepers should be abolished at once. Only $175,785 of the amount expended by the Government for this purpose had been repaid on the 30th of June, 1869.

The accounts of this bureau do not show precisely the expenses of collecting the revenue for each year, because the amounts charged during each year embrace expenses actually incurred in the preceding year.

The expenses of the bureau for the year 1868 were		$567,214
Deduct the cost of printing stamps, and for rent		150,000
Actual expenses of the bureau for 1868		417,214
Expenses for the year 1869	$656,395	
Deduct for printing stamps, etc.	256,000	
Actual expenses		400,395
Decrease in favor of 1869		16,819

Prior to the act of July 20, 1868, no stamps for distilled spirits and tobacco were required. This expense has now become an important item.

The commissions allowed on the sale of stamps for 1869 were	$915,217
For 1868	805,638
Increase for 1869	109,579

These commissions were at the same rate during each year, and the increase is due to the larger sale of stamps during the year 1869.

THE INTERIOR.

Annual Report of Secretary Cox—Operations of His Department During the Year—The Indian Question and its Present Aspect.

From the lengthy report of General Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, which was transmitted to Congress at noon to-day, we take the following extracts, embracing the most material portions of the document:—

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of, by cash sales, and by grants for homesteads, railroads, etc, to the amount of 7,666,151·97 acres, a quantity greater by 1,010,409·47 acres than was disposed of the previous year.

An appropriation of $564,420 for the Patent Office the coming year is asked for.

It is estimated that, exclusive of the amount chargeable to the navy-pension fund, $30,000,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

In the matter of the new policy towards the Indian tribes, the Secretary suggests the following.—

I understand this policy to look to two objects:—First, the location of the Indians upon fixed reservations, so that the pioneers and settlers may be freed from the terrors of wandering hostile tribes; and, second, an earnest effort at their civilization, so that they may themselves be elevated in the scale of humanity, and our obligation to them as fellow-men be discharged.

In carrying out this policy a great practical difficulty has arisen from the fact that in most instances a separate reservation was given to each tribe. These reservations have been surrounded and gradually invaded by the white settlers, and the Indians crowded out of their homes, and forced to negotiate for a new settlement, because their presence, their habits, and their manners were distasteful to their new and more powerful neighbors.

It is believed that the only remedy for this condition of things is to encourage the Indians to assemble upon larger reservations, where their numbers will be aggregated, and where the more civilized of them will influence the others in striving to progress in the arts of peace. Congress has already passed an act to enable the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory, properly so called, to form a general organization, with most of the elements of a territorial government; but the requisite appropriations have not been made to carry the plan into effect. I would earnestly recommend that no further delay be made in this matter. The associated tribes, of which the Cherokees have taken the lead, are those best fitted for a fuller experiment in self-government. They are already familiar with most of the forms of executive, legislative, and judicial action in use among us, and I believe them well prepared to dispense with the tutelage of our agents, if they may have a delegate of their own upon the floor of the House of Representatives to speak for them.

Both they and we are suffering for the lack of such direct representation. The white constituencies which are nearest to them are the ones of all the nation whose interests are most in opposition, and whose personal tendencies are most hostile to theirs. The representatives of such constituencies would be more than human if they were not influenced by this fact. Representation chosen by the tribes themselves, and responsible to themselves, is the only mode of making the country acquainted with their condition and with our obligations to them. In such a territory the tribal organization would easily merge into the county, and the territorial legislature would not be very different from the grand councils at present in vogue among them.

The Indians north of the Platte river are not yet prepared for a similar concentration; but the time cannot be far distant when two or three principal Indian territories may properly embrace all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. Without such a system they will inevitably go through the old process of being first surrounded and then overwhelmed and destroyed by the white immigration. As they advance in intelligence they will need no urging to adopt this plan, for they will see as plainly as we that the existence of their race depends upon it.

The same policy of concentrating the tribes will apply to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and will be equally necessary whenever and wherever the feuds existing among them can be so far settled that they can live together in peaceful neighborhood. Upon such permanent reservations farms should be allotted in severalty as soon as any disposition to agriculture is awakened, and every inducement offered to stimulate the desire for property of a fixed character.

The late peace commission negotiated treaties with all the principal tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and were guided in their action by the general views stated above, which, indeed, may be said to have been accepted by all disinterested persons who have had any opportunity of examining the subject. The treaties were duly ratified, and so became the solemn contract between the United States and those tribes. It is deeply to be regretted that specific appropriations were not made to carry out strictly the terms of the treaties; for, although the general appropriation of two millions has been used as far as possible in the fulfilment of the obligations incurred, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been met at every step by distrust of the good faith of the Government, and all promises regarding the future have been doubtingly received and answered by the inquiry, what agreement could be more binding than that made under the authority of Congress by so distinguished personages as the ambassadors of the United States? Everything attending the Peace Commission was of a nature to excite the imaginations of the Indians, and to impress them with the belief that now, more than ever before, we were thoroughly in earnest in our negotiations. The disappointment is proportionally great, and the comparative quiet which has been maintained throughout the year could only have been secured by greatly increased care and untiring effort on the part of the officers of the Indian Bureau and of the army officers, who have co-operated with the greatest zeal in acrrying out a peaceful policy.

The report shows that the sum of $2,075,892·89 was requisite to defray the expenses of the Courts of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. In addition to the estimated receipts from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, $1,200,000 will be required for this service during the next fiscal year. This sum is less by $300,000 than that appropriated for the present year.

In relation to appointments in the civil service the Secretary remarks:—The first measure of reform is to raise the standard of qualification, make merit as tested by the duty performed the sole ground of promotion, and secure to the faithful incumbent the same permanence of employment that is given to officers of the army and navy. Under the present system, the general conviction among the clerks and employes is that the retention of their places depends much more upon the political influence they may command that upon energy or zeal in the performance of duty. After a careful examination of the subject, I am fully persuaded that the measure I have suggested would have enabled this department to do the work of the past fiscal year with a corps of clerks one-third less in number than were found necessary.

POSTAL.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Creswell—Our Gigantic Mail System—Its Operations During the Past Year—The Franking Privilege.

From the annual report transmitted to Congress at noon to-day by the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, we take the following extracts, which embrace all the points of general interest:—

The ordinary revenues of the Postal Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, were $18,344,510·72, and the expenditures $23,698,131·50.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, are		$25,581,093
The revenues, estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year	$20,178,961	
Standing appropriations for free matter	700,000	20,878,961
Leaving a deficiency of		4,702,132

The foregoing estimates do not include the special appropriations in the nature of subsidies for mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China; for like service between the United States and Brazil; and for like service between San Francisco and Sandwich Islands.

The total number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers was 502,722,560, of the aggregate value of $15,078,061·50. The amount expended for new mail bags of all kinds was $89,420, or $31,493·13 more than the amount expended the preceding year. The cost of mail-bag catchers, recently introduced into the service for delivering and receiving mails from and on railway trains at full speed, was $1900. This amount does not appear in the table last mentioned, but is included in the item of mail bags.

Since the completion of the railroad line to the Pacific, arrangements have been made to have records kept showing the time occupied in the transit of mails from Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis to Denver City, Salt Lake City, Sacramento City, and San Francisco and back. The records of arrivals on the Atlantic side during the month of October have reached the department. They show that mails are carried through from San Francisco to Washington in 6 days, 23 hours, and 15 minutes; to New York in 6 days, 15 hours, and 20 minutes; to Boston in 7 days, 4 hours; to Chicago in 5 days, 7 hours, and 30 minutes; to Cincinnati in 5 days, 22 hours, and 30 minutes; and to St. Louis in 5 days, 1 hour, and 30 minutes. The above figures show the time of the shortest trips.

The total number of letters passing between the United States and foreign countries (Canada excepted) during the last year was 12,596,654, of which 6,638,858 were sent from, and 5,957,796 received in, the United States. The increase over the number exchanged in 1868 is 1,468,122. Estimating the number exchanged with the Dominion of Canada, of which no accurate account is reported, at 3,000,000, the whole number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries exceeded 15,500,000. The total postages on letters exchanged with foreign countries, estimating the postage on letters to and from Canada at $350,000, amounted to $2,014,183·15.

The free-delivery system has been in operation during the year in forty-eight of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:—

Number of letter-carriers	1,246
Mail letters delivered	89,071,052
Local letters delivered	18,380,627
Newspapers delivered	21,954,898
Letters collected	89,885,009
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,183,915·31
Postage on local matter	$666,167·42

This shows an increase over last year of—

Letter carriers	48
Mail letters delivered	15,739,566
Local letters delivered	4,298,721
Newspapers delivered	5,044,183
Letters collected	26,720,384
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$187,980·72
Postages on local matter	190,185·06

The number of the several classes of letters, domestic and foreign, received at the dead letter office during the last fiscal year was as follows:—

Domestic letters, classed as—

Ordinary	2,837,472
Drop	450,000
Unmailable	361,984
Hotel	26,528
Fictitious	17,417
Registered	3,672
Returned from foreign countries	62,603
Total domestic letters	3,759,676
Foreign letters	193,186
Whole number	3,952,862

The largely increased use of stamped envelopes bearing "return requests," that is, requests that they be returned to the writers after a stated number of days, has operated to decrease in a considerable degree the number of dead letters. While the number and value of money letters received are about the same as those of the preceding year, the percentage of decrease in letters containing other valuables ranges as follows:—

	Per cent.
Letters containing bills of exchange, drafts, checks, deeds, and other valuable papers	19·85
Letters containing jewelry and other property	53·94
Letters containing articles of small value, postage stamps, photographs, etc.	9·66
Ordinary letters without inclosures	11·92
Ordinary letters and circulars destroyed	74·14

The whole number of money order Post Offices in operation during the last fiscal year was 1468. Two of these were discontinued, and 219 new money order offices were established July 12, 1869, making the present whole number 1685:—

The number of orders issued during the year was 1,264,143, of the aggregate value of		$24,848,059
The number paid was 1,248,874, amounting in value to	$24,447,377	
To which should be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers	206,747	24,654,123
Excess of issues over payments		$193,936

The Postmaster-General mentions the fact that no American vessels are engaged in the foreign mail service, and makes the following remarks:—

Propositions have been made to this department by parties represented as responsible and experienced in ocean steam navigation to contract for the conveyance of the United States mails to European ports by American steamships of the first class and of equal speed to the fastest steamers now carrying the mails, at a compensation limited to the amount of sea postages, upon condition that the department should bind itself for a long term of years, *subject to the approval of Congress;* and some have offered in this connection to fix the rate of sea postage at two cents per half ounce. But, as the general law relating to contracts for carrying the mails on the seas expressly limits the authority of the department to a term not exceeding two years, I have declined all proposals to contract for a longer time, not desiring in any manner to forestall the action of Congress upon a subject of so much importance.

If it be possible, I should greatly prefer such legislation by Congress as would so far revive and encourage our own ship-building interests as to enable American builders and mechanics to enter into active competition in the construction and equipment of steam vessels with the builders and mechanics of other countries. If, however, it should be decided that this cannot be done, then I would respectfully suggest the propriety of so modifying our navigation laws as to authorize the issuing of American registers to such foreign-built steamers as may be purchased and employed by citizens of the United States under contracts with this department in the transportation of our foreign mails.

Should either of these recommendations be adopted, and authority given to the Postmaster-General to contract for the conveyance of mails by sea for a term of ten or fifteen years, at a compensation not to exceed the ocean postages, it is believed that lines of first-class American steamers would be speedily established for the conveyance of our mails and freights across the Atlantic, and that thereby great benefits would inure to the commercial and other interests of the United States.

The following is a list of the officials exercising the franking privilege:—

President of the United States and his secretary	2
Vice-President	1
Members of the Cabinet	7
United States Senators	74
Members of Congress	241
Delegates in Congress	5
Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House of Representatives	2
Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk, etc., State Department	4
Assistant Attorney-General and Chief Clerk	2
Assistant Secretary, Commissioners, Chief Clerk, etc., Interior Department	13
Chiefs of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, etc., of Navy Department	17
Chiefs of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, etc., of War Department	21
Assistant Secretaries, chief clerks, etc., of the Treasury Department	42
Assistant Postmasters-General, superintendents of foreign mails, and money order system, and chief clerks Post Office Department	9
	440
Add Internal Revenue officers (assessors and assistant collectors and deputies)	4,115
Postmasters on 1st Nov. 1869	27,378
Total	31,933

FROM NEW YORK.

The Blatchford Drawback Frauds.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Samuel L. Blatchford, who was charged, with Caldwells, Mulligan, and others, with defrauding the Government by means of false and fraudulent drawback claims, appeared before Commissioner Osborne to-day and said he surrendered himself.

He was held in $10,000 bail to appear for an examination on Saturday next, his uncle, Richard M. Blatchford, the father of Judge Blatchford, becoming his bondsman. It was believed that Mr. Blatchford would either be arrested by Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, or feared that he would be, and surrendered himself to avoid certain arrest.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 124⅛. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅝; do. 1864, do., 113⅛; do. 1865, do., 113⅜; do. do., new, 115¾; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115⅞; 10-40s, 109; Virginia 6s, new, 54; Missouri sixes, 90⅛; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 26; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 90⅜; Erie, 26⅞; Reading, 99⅛; Adams' Express, 57; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 86; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 86½; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sympathy for Dr. Schoeppe.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—There is to be a public meeting to-night of Germans and others to intercede in behalf of Dr. Schoeppe, murderer of Miss Stennecke, to ask a commutation of his sentence.

Military Entertainment.

The Baltimore military proffer a grand entertainment at the Gilmore House next Wednesday.

Murder Trial Postponed.

George Parrott's trial for the murder of Michael Roach was postponed until next Monday.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Flour dull and weak, and quotations are nominal and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·40. Corn dull; white, 85@92c.; yellow, 90@93c.; receipts large. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye, $1. Provisions unchanged in every respect, with but little doing. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1·04½@1·05 for wood and iron-bound.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—A meeting of the Board of Trade was held here on Saturday to consider the question of Southern steam communication with Europe. Resolutions were adopted approving the plan of establishing the depot of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, now fixed at New York, at this place. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and expression was given to the feeling that a new era was commencing for the commerce and consequent prosperity of the South.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Galvin's green-houses, in West Roxbury, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000. A driving snow-storm prevails here.

Seizure of Smuggled Liquors.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 6.—A quantity of smuggled liquors were seized at this port a few days ago. They were brought from Deer Isle. Smuggling along the coast has become expensive of late.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.
By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92½@92¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85⅜; 1865s, old, 84½; 1867s, 86¼; 10-40s, 81¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 20⅜; Illinois Central, 99½; Attantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Tallow, 47s. Sugar firm on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 39s.@39s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 8d. Linseed oil, £32 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 6—1 P. M.—American securities firmer; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86¼; 1865s, old, 85½; 1867s, 86⅜. Erie, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—1 P. M.—Cotton is quiet. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

—According to the *Northeastern Correspondence*, General Count Heyden, assistant to the Russian Minister of War, has addressed a letter to the Society for Promoting Russian Industry and Commerce at Petersburg, in which he states that the Minister is taking steps for opening to the Russian trade with Central Asia the new route by the Volga, the Caspian, and the river Amou-Darya (Oxus), and that Russian merchants will now be enabled to forward goods by that route. The above letter was publicly read at a recent sitting of the society. It would appear from this statement that the establishment of a military depot at Krasnovodsk, of which the *Invalide Russe* spoke the other day, and the proposed expedition to the frontier of Khiva, have finally been decided upon in the War Office at St. Petersburg.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Opening of Congress—A Quorum in Both Houses—Resignation of Senator Grimes—Reception of the President's Message.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of Congress—Quorums in Both Houses.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The second session of the Forty-first Congress commenced at 12 o'clock to-day; quorums in both houses. There are present more members than was anticipated. The galleries are crowded, notwithstanding the pelting rain and dismal weather. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Butler, the clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Scenes in the Senate.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather a goodly assembly was gathered in the Senate Chamber before noon to witness the opening of the second session of the Forty-first Congress. More than one-half of the spectators were ladies. Senators commenced coming in on the floor about 11 o'clock, and hearty congratulations were exchanged between those who had been parted for so many months.

The vacant chair of Mr. Fessenden was often glanced at, and a sad expression swept across the faces of his surviving brothers at the memory of one who was gone from among them forever. One thing was particularly noticeable, and in marked contrast to the opening of the sessions for last four years. Then Senators met each other with stern and contracted brows, and gathered together in excited little knots, discussing "the man at the other end of the avenue," and how best to circumvent his plans and purposes. To-day all was smiles and serenity; no whispers, no fierce ejaculations.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate met at noon, with fifty-five members present.

The resignation of Senator Grimes was received.

Mr. Lot M. Morrill was sworn in as Senator from Maine.

The credentials of the Virginia Senators were presented and laid on the table.

A committee was appointed to inform the House and the President of the Senate's readiness to proceed to business.

A large number of bills were introduced and ordered to be printed, among them bills by Messrs. Drake and Sumner, restricting appellate powers of United States Courts in the late rebellious States, and by Mr. Morton to provide for the reconstruction of Georgia. On motion Mr. Edmund's bill on the same subject, reported last session, was made the special order for next Wednesday. The Senate at 12·50 took a recess for half an hour.

House.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at noon, when the proceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler.

The roll of members was then called by States by the clerk, and a large majority answered to their names. The roll having been completed the Speaker announced that there were 180 members present.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented as a question of privilege the credentials of S. S. Cox, member-elect from New York.

The Speaker stated that there were several gentlemen present, including Messrs. Cox, of New York, Barnum, of Connecticut, Brooks, of Massachusetts, and the members-elect from Alabama, who had not been sworn in; and he invited all of them whose rights to seats were unchallenged to present themselves and take the oath at the same time.

Mr. Paine suggested that perhaps the better mode would be to make a formal reference of the credentials of all those members to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker remarked that his suggestion had been that only those members whose credentials were absolutely unchallenged should present themselves, and that he would not administer the oath to any member against whom an objection should be made. The usage had always been to allow members to be sworn in against whom there was no objection, without further ceremony.

Mr. Brooks remarked that in point of fact the credentials of Mr. Cox had been presented early in March last, unchallenged, and Mr. Cox had been actually appointed by the Speaker as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Paine said he did not object to any individual member. He had only suggested a general rule which he thought ought to be adhered to.

The several members elect then presented themselves at the bar to take the oath of office.

Mr. Kelley objected to the swearing in of Mr. Sherrod of Alabama, and Mr. Whittemore objected to the swearing in of Mr. Dox of Alabama, and those gentlemen were directed to stand aside.

The oath was then administered to Messrs. Barnum, of Conn.; Brooks, of Mass.; Cox, of N. Y.; Burchard, of Ill., and Buck and Barclay of Ala.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had assembled, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, a committee of three was ordered to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Schenck, Dawes, and Woodward.

Mr. Schenck then moved that the House take a recess until half-past one o'clock.

He said it had formerly been the usage for Congress to wait until it heard from the President before proceeding to any legislative business, and he thought it well to return to that old custom, and to observe that same decorum and courtesy which had formerly prevailed. There had been reason during a few years past more satisfactory to gentlemen for changing that practice, and it had fallen into disuse, but he trusted that they would go back to the old landmark.

During the delivery of these remarks there were symptoms on the Democratic side of a readiness to get up a discussion. Just then a message was received from the Senate that it had appointed a committee to wait on thy President.

Mr. Schenck, resuming the floor after the message from the Senate was delivered, said that, for fear the House might get into a discussion as to the reasons for departing from that custom of late years, he would move the previous question. (Laughter.)

The previous question was seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The House thereupon, at 12½ o'clock, took a recess till half-past 1.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Commission to the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—A special commission from Japan to the Sandwich Islands sailed for Honolulu to-day, to investigate the condition of their countrymen on the plantations on the island. Possibly the draft of a treaty with the Hawaiian kingdom will be submitted to the Government of Japan on their return.

California Advices.

The new city and county officers of San Francisco assume their duties to-morrow.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow.

Sacramento is crowded with members, office-seekers, and lobbyists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 6, 1869.

The week opens to-day on an easy Money market, and with a light demand for loans the rates current at the close of the last week are barely maintained. Call loans are easy at 5@6 per cent., chiefly at the former, without much regard to the nature of the collaterals, if they are only considered perfectly safe. The discount market opens to-day quiet, the mercantile demand for currency being unusually light. First-class business paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. for double endorsements.

The Gold market is strong and the premium advanced from 122⅞ to 123⅜, closing at noon at 123⅛.

Government bonds continue strong, but not very active.

There was little doing at the Stock Board, but prices, with some few exceptions, were well maintained. City and all the better class of Railroad and Canal bonds were steady at Saturday's prices.

Reading Railroad closed firm at 49½@49·56. Pennsylvania was firm at 54¼. Camden and Amboy Railroad closed at 119¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼; Norristown Railroad at 71; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 38, and Elmira Railroad, common, at 29.

In Bank shares the only sale was of Mechanics' at 32. Canal shares were quiet and the sales were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Phila & E 7s. 85	55 sh Cam & Am.ls.119¾
$4000 Le gold l...ls. 95¼	4 do.........119¾
$5000 do......ls. 95¼	15 do.........119¾
4 sh Mech Bk..ls. 32	4 do.........119¾
100 sh Read R...2d.49·56	20 sh Cam & A.Sc.. 63¾
24 sh Penna R..ls. 54¼	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115½; do., 1864, 113@113¼; do., 1865, 113¼@114; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115¼; do. do., 1867, 115¾@116¼; do., 1868, 115¾@116; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Cur. 6s, 107½@107¾; Gold, 123¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1862, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1864, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1865, 113⅛@114⅛; do. 1865, new, 115⅜@115⅜; do. 1867, do. 115⅞@116; do. 1868, do., 115⅞@116; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 123⅛@123⅜; Silver, 120@122.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115½@115¾; do. 1864, 113½@113½; do. 1865, 113½@113¾; do. July, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do. July, 1867, 116@116⅛; do. July, 1868, 115⅞@116⅛; 5s, 10-40, 108⅞@109⅛. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 123⅛@123⅜.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	122⅞	12·15 P. M.	123⅛
10·58 "	123⅛	12·20 "	123⅛

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Western Union Tel...	35
Con. Stock Scrip....	90⅜	Tol. & Wab. R......	55
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	26⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R com	70⅛
Ph. and Rea. R......	99	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	84⅜
Mich. S.R	85⅞	Adams Express......	57⅛
Clev. and Pitts. R...	82⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co....	18⅛
Chi. and N. W. com..	74⅛	United States Co....	50
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88⅜	Tennessee 6s. new...	40⅛
Chi. and R. I. R......	107⅛	Gold..............	123⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86⅛	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail Steam...	50⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only eight hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·87½@5 for superfine, $5·25@5·37½ for extras, $5·75@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@6·12½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $6·75@7·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, but we continue Saturday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $1·30@1·32, and 4000 bushels Western on secret terms. Rye is held at $1·10 for Pennsylvania, and $1·06 for Western. Corn is quiet at previously quoted rates. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at $1·08@1·10, and 3000 bushels new do. at 85@90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 59@61c., and Delaware at 62c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—Holders are asking $32·50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Cloverseed firm at $8·50@8·62½; Timothy may be quoted at $4; Flaxseed ranges from $2·20@2·25.

Whisky is quiet at $1·06@1·08 per gallon for wood and iron bound Western.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.—In the market for beef cattle, under the influence of light receipts and an average demand, prices were a shade stronger. We quote choice at 9@9¾c.; 10c. for a fancy lot; prime at 8@8¾c.; fair to good at 6½@7¾; and common at 5@6c. ℔ lb., gross. Receipts, 1982 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
56 Daengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@8¾.
85 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9¾.
35 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6¾@8¾.
55 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 6¾@8¾.
48 B. F. McFillen, Western 7@9¾.
100 James McFillen, Western, 7@9.
50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 5@10.
145 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9¾.
85 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 6@9.
195 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9.
84 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@7.
101 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 6@8¾.
100 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7¾@9¾.
97 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6¾@8¾.
51 H. Frank, Virginia, 6@8.
100 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6¾@8¾.
38 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western Pennsylvania, 5¾@6¾.
100 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 6@9.
53 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 5¾@7¾.
24 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8.
46 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7¾.
60 Ellinger, Virginia, 6@8¾.
49 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@9.
36 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@8¾.
30 S. Frank, Virginia, 5¾@6.
52 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 8¾@10.
17 Layton, Western Penna., 7@8¾.
44 John McArdle, Western, 5¾@9¾.
20 T. Tooman, Western, 6@7.
26 Wm. Vogdes, New York, 6@7.

Cows and Calves are in active request, and prices have advanced. Sales of 150 head at $50@100. Springers we quote at $45@75, an advance.

Sheep—The market is firmer, and prices are higher. 5000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 5@6¾c. per pound for common and extra.

Hogs—The advance noted last week is well sustained, with a tendency for a still higher range of figures. Sales of 3109 head at $15@15·25 per 100 pounds net for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—Passed out the Capes yesterday—Barque Delaware, from Demerara; brig Senoretta, for Pernambuco; and brig Italia, for Ponce, Porto Rico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Arrived, ship Ontario Chieftain, from New York. Sailed, ship Thurso, for Liverpool.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamship Main, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamships Helvetia and Manhattan, from New York.

GLASGOW, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........36 | 11 A. M.........39 | 2 P. M.........39

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Veteran, Sonn, Gibraltar, for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Helen, Carey, Portsmouth, Va., Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk, do.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Washington, do.
Schr G. C. Morris, Ricketts, Boston, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Norwich, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. B. Conner, Bloxsom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr George Fales, Crowell, 3 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Lindsey.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 6.—Five boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.
A. Sherwood, with stove bolts, for Wilmington.
Prairie, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
J. H. McConkey, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 4.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Sunshine, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.
Great Eastern, with rags, for Wilmington.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 4.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
H. A. Horton; Handy Andy; F. M. Parks; W. H. Houghton; New Era; Yuba; Fremont; Wm. Petrie; G. W. Stahl; A. Allison; O. A. Dornfield; G. O. Barrus; Wm. Porter; and A. Van Slyck, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 6.—The barges H. H. Smith, F. W. Trigg, Mary Lewis, Jennie Wells, B. F. Taber, Jacob Warts, Martha King, and Michigan, with coal for New York, left this morning.
Sixteen light barges will leave this port to-day for Baltimore, to return coal-laden. L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S EULOGISTS.

From the N. Y. World.

If such friends of Richardson as Vice-President Colfax and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had not affronted the public sense of decency by ostentatious sympathy for a seducer and justification of his conduct, the press would have no other duty in connection with this tragedy than is laid upon it in the similar cases which are of such frequent occurrence. Richardson was no such novice as not to know that a man who seduces a wife from her allegiance carries his life in his hand, and may expect to forfeit it to the vengeance of the outraged husband. He dared the consequences, and they came. He doubtless thought the prize worth the risk and the forfeit; and we will do him the justice to say that, so far as the public is informed, he met his fate without any unmanly quailing, or any protest against its righteousness. The avenging Nemesis, which is ever on the path of such transgressors, speedily overtook him; and if his eulogists had not attempted to blunt and pervert the moral sense of the community, it would be safe, as well as charitable, to dismiss him to his reward without any remarks.

But when the most popular and eloquent divine in the country, and the second functionary in the Government, undertake to "blazon evil deeds and consecrate a crime," their attempt to lower the moral tone of the community cannot pass without rebuke. Whatever lenity might be practised towards the infatuated parties to this tragedy in consideration of their terrible punishment, is swallowed up in a feeling of indignation and disgust against those who have prostituted their influence and talents in defense of an intercourse which the moral sentiment of the community condemns.

Mr. Beecher cannot escape by turning upon the public, as he did in his funeral remarks and denouncing, in a strain of coarse vituperation, those who regard the marriage tie as sacred. "The lion in his strength," said he, meaning Richardson, "and in his own fastness, is able to defend himself; but no sooner has the arrow of the huntsman laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing, every fly, every crawling worm. Now that he is down fresh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men a truce to old enemies, is the very arraying of the battle against him." It is not against the dead seducer, but against *you*, Mr. Beecher, and such as you, that the public indignation is let loose on this truly mournful occasion. Had you, and such as you, been content to cast a silent mantle of charity over the erring, and withhold the public eulogies by which you have shocked the sensibilities of right-thinking people, there would have been no occasion for you to stand defiantly on the defensive, and interpose the perforated corpse of your dead "lion" as a shield between you and the public censure. It is against you and such as you that the scorching breath of incensed virtue is directed; you, who, without the apology of temptation, free from the passions which blinded those illicit lovers, coolly insult a Christian community by fulsome and indecent praises of their guilty connection. But for you, and such as you, this terrible case would have operated as an impressive warning; by your eulogies and your marriage ceremony you hold it up as an example.

The Indiana divorce was a fraud and a sham. You married the parties knowing it to be a mere Indiana divorce, procured on *ex parte* representations, without notice to the offended husband, in a place distant from the real residence of the parties. You know, Mr. Beecher, and everybody knows, that Mrs. McFarland would not have dared to apply for a divorce here in the State of New York, where the parties resided and the facts would have been investigated. In the eye of *our* laws, and by the rules of *our* courts, the marriage with McFarland has never been dissolved; and your performance of the marriage ceremony made you not only a justifier of seduction but an abetter of bigamy.

In the light of the sworn testimony taken in McFarland's application for the custody of his children, this is as clear a case of seduction as was ever proved by evidence. The landlady of the house in Amity street swears that Mrs. McFarland applied to her for a room for Richardson, and that he came there in consequence of an arrangement which she had made for him. The room adjoined hers, and the inmates of the house testify that she was frequently in it in the absence of her husband. All this might be innocent enough if it were not for the light thrown back upon it by the subsequent developments. She afterwards abandons her husband and puts herself under Richardson's protection. When he is wounded she goes to Mr. Sinclair's house and takes care of him, passes whole days and whole nights alone with him, bestowing the most endearing caresses upon him, and permitting it to be understood in Mr. Sinclair's family, and by other acquaintances, that she and Richardson were under an engagement of marriage. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that she forsook her husband in the expectation of marrying Richardson; that he had knowingly excited that expectation, and had thereby alienated her from her husband; and that the Indiana divorce—procured probably by the friendly intervention and assistance of Mr. Colfax—was the consummation of a purpose which had been formed while the parties were occupying adjoining rooms in Amity street.

And upon conduct such as this Mr. Beecher bestows his blessing and benediction! With this history before the public in the shape of sworn testimony, he had the effrontery to stand up beside Richardson's corpse, and declare that "both he, and she who is left to mourn his absence, have always lived in a prudential manner!"

THE VALUE OF THE CHINAMAN.

From the N. Y. Times.

However difficult it has been for the representative of any power to open negotiations with the Emperor of China, upon a direct and personal basis, there can be no doubt that the United States have been accorded the preference in this respect. Mr. Burlingame's mission is the first even *quasi* diplomatic recognition of that nature ever made by the Chinese Court. Being thus favorably situated towards the vast empire from which great benefits in the way of commerce are expected, it becomes of great importance that nothing occur by which the progress of our acquaintance with the Chinese people and Government may be delayed or its influence weakened. The treatment which Chinese emigrants are to receive bears directly upon this subject. If they are encouraged, they should also be protected. They are a quiet, inoffensive race, and peculiarly liable to oppression at the hands of those who look upon them as intruding rivals. Their labor is already of great value in some sections, and that value should be motive enough for the interests which it serves to make them feel that they are among friends.

The most systematic arrangements for bringing over the Chinese laborers have been made in California, and with striking results. The "six companies" of San Francisco undertake not only the control of the immigration, but the care of the Chinese on their arrival. They have their offices in China, which are directly under the control of the Chinese government. By this agency the passage is provided, records of every man, woman, and child are kept, and remittances from the immigrants to their friends at home—aggregating from $20,000 to $100,000 by each steamer—are forwarded. And, what is of great consequence, their national feelings are carefully respected by the collection and transmission home of the bones of Chinamen dying in California, it being regarded by the Chinese a great calamity if their remains are finally deposited in foreign soil.

Altogether, 138,586 Chinese have reached California. These are thus accounted for by the companies:—Returned, 37,323; dead, 40,426; remaining in the State, 41,000, and the rest have gone into other States. There are besides over 90,000 still on the coast. The 41,000 are variously occupied, 31,700 being active adult males, the balance consisting of women, children, and old people. The returns show a decrease from those of 1848 of 343.

The great difficulty in the way of these people is the prejudice existing against them among the white laboring classes. But it is an unjust and short-sighted feeling, if the general prosperity of the localities in which they are domiciled be worth consideration. Their labor is cheap, but it is of a kind which is, for the most part, repugnant to many white men from its laborious character. They undertake tasks which are unremunerative to any but those whose wants are few and simple. The prices of fruits, vegetables, meats, butter, coarse clothing, cigars, and many other commodities are rendered cheaper to the general community of San Francisco in particular by their means. There are, it is stated, many branches of mannfacture which could not be carried on without their aid. The complaint is justly made that they are "mixed up with politics"—that is, that politicians make opposition to them a ground for claiming political support. This is much to be regretted, and the evil may increase. But it should be borne in mind that they assist in developing the national resources. Their services in building the Central Pacific Railroad alone are an evidence of what importance may be attached to them in the future, and should entitle them to kindness and consideration.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

Jeff. Davis, as everybody knows, has returned to the United States, and has for the present taken up his residence in Memphis. Some demonstrations of respect for his character were made on his arrival in that city, and some of commiseration over his blighted hopes and his reversed prospects in life. The sensation produced by his arrival, however, scarcely survived the day on which he came, and the chief of the Rebellion, the foremost of the men who denounced their country as unfit for people of spirit to live in, finds himself once more on his native soil, a sadder and perhaps a wiser man for all that he has done and suffered both at home and abroad. There is a point beyond which no applause or adulation will sustain man. One soon wearies of the mere sympathy of others, and a high-minded man is seldom willing to accept it at all.

We cannot be surprised, however, that the chief of the late Rebellion finds some solace in the sympathies of the Southern people. They kindled together the torches of the civil war. They endured together its unequalled privations, and they have shared together the bitter memories of its lost cause. A common brooding over the past is all they have left to bind them to each other. But an occupation like this, as is said, "butters no man's bread," and Jeff. Davis will not be long in discovering, what the Southern people have generally found out already, that politics will not yield him a support, and that he must take his place among the working millions whom he has all his life disparaged and despised. The generals who led the Rebel armies have fallen, in considerable proportion, into agencies of express companies, or become superintendents of railroads, in the South, and they have shown their good sense in resorting to such occupations for a livelihood. Here and there they are at the head or in some other office of institutions of education, and are teaching to the young the sciences which they acquired at West Point long before the war. We wait to see what particular place in Southern life has been reserved for the man who so long held Southern destinies in his hand. Is he to be the president of a college, or the agent of an insurance company, the treasurer of a railroad, or the head of a railroad, or the head of a military institute?

The indulgence of the American people towards the Confederate President has been the greatest punishment he could have received. Had he been executed for treason he would have ranked among the heroes of history; his fate, have if not his achievements, would have secured him a fame forever. No such distinction can now ever belong to him. He can never be anything in the estimation of mankind but the leader of an unsuccessful rebellion, and the last champion of American slavery. The lost cause, with which he is identified, is the cause of human oppression and wrong, as well as treason and rebellion. His very life, even, is a punishment. He is indebted for it to the Government he attempted to overthrow, and he is to spend it among the ruins of the slavery he sought to perpetuate, and in the midst of the people whose interests he has helped to blight, and whose hopes he has aided in ruining! In sparing his life, and permitting him to return from exile, the Government annihilated his only hold upon the interest of the world, and took away his last chance of being ranked among either heroes or martyrs.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Negro suffrage is a fixed, irrevocable fact. For over two years the Democratic party has recognized this fact. Our party platforms, and our leaders, in their speeches and resolutions, are pledged not to disturb the negro in his possession of the elective franchise. We have sought to make the most of it in conformity to party tactics and party interest. We have favored negro suffrage because the white people of Tennessee outvote the negro by fifty thousand, and because the colored vote in our State is, therefore, powerless for harm. We favor negro suffrage because the radical majority is likely to remain in power for years, and is determined to force it upon the country, and it is the policy of the people to put themselves in a position to control an evil they cannot eradicate. We favor negro suffrage because the people of Tennessee are determined to accept it, and nothing can be gained by a war of races in Shelby county. We favor universal suffrage because the people are weary of strife and this eternal controversy about the negro, and will never witness a restoration of peace and prosperity until *all* citizens are enfranchised.

We favor negro suffrage because it will quiet the negro, give him confidence in his old master, and teach him that his own comfort and peace are interwoven with those of the white race. We favor it because we regard it as the best means of restoring law and order in Tennessee; but however much we believe negro suffrage is fixed and unchangeable in Tennesse, as it is in all our sister States of Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, we have no objection to our people voting separately and distinctly upon the question. If a majority of the people of Tennessee are opposed to negro suffrage, let that majority be respected. If a majority of the voters of Tennessee are in favor of negro suffrage, the enemies of universal suffrage are bound to submit; then, why all this clamor? The approaching canvass in this county for delegates to the convention promises to be bitter. We wish to avoid a contest so unnecessary, if possible. It can be avoided, and with this view we propose that the delegates to the convention from this county be instructed to vote for the insertion of a clause in the Constitution giving every male citizen of the State the right to vote, with the further instruction that our delegates vote to submit this clause of the Constitution to a separate and distinct vote. If the people ratify such a clause let it remain. If they should vote against it let it be struck out. If the enemies of negro suffrage believe the people are opposed to it, they are surely willing to risk the question to a vote of the people. We would not have negro suffrage forced upon the people, even until the fifteenth amendment forces it upon them, if we really believed a malority opposed it. Let the question be submitted to the people directly. We will support any man nominated by the convention who may be willing to trust the people on a direct vote, and who will give them an opportunity in the way suggested. The proposition to submit the negro suffrage question as a separate clause to the Constitution ought to be satisfactory. Such a course would not jeopardize the ratification of the whole instrument. There is no use of discussing this question now, when it can be submitted to a direct vote and decided by the people themselves.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices

PREVIOUS TO

Making Alterations in Our Store.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

12 1 12S PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw3

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holi day Gifts. 11 24 wfm13trp

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ISAAC DIXON,

NO. 120 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

A fine assortment of GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY, At reduced prices. 12 3 6trp

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, At reduced prices.

12 3 6trp ISAAC DIXON, No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

AT THE LOWEST RATES,

AT

No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,

BY

A. H. ROGERS.

We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

Triple-Plated Silverware,

Suitable for

BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.

11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 16

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 2130 CHESNUT Street. 11 3fmw3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMORIAL MISSION OF THE NOW REUNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHANY, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.

FAIR

FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

TO BE HELD IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Commencing DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M., and Closing DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.

Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Either Money or Goods, solicited. May be sent to the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. 12 2

STEREOPTICON EXHIBITIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY, BY T. CLARKSON TAYLOR.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.

Illustrated with beautiful Illuminated Photographs, covering 500 square feet, and now exhibited, for the first time in this city, at the HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 8. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Parrish's drug store, Eighth and Arch streets, and at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut st. 12 3 6t4p

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.

PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students separately instructed, and received at any time.

Send for Circular. 11 30 6t

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY, On December 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $4. Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise

By order, CHARLES WESTON, Jr., 11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 56,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, 12 6 City Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, 11 10 tf Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3]

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £3,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 19 1 6

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RUFUS ADAMS ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD STREET, (Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS

MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11] PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to

TANNER & CO.,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SAMUEL WORK,

12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26]

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2]

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

AND

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26]

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currenc

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amoun of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY.

1 3 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 6 5 tf 12 31

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

PIANOS.

GREAT SALE

OF

First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates

Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,

In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.

Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our WAREROOMS,

No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

WARROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.

A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwf1m

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 22

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The distillery of A. Reinstrohm, on Pembroke street, above Second, was injured by fire on Saturday night to the extent of $10,000. The paper and rag establishment of Mr. John Simmons, in the basement of No. 311 Walnut street, was damaged to the amount of $2500 on Saturday night.

—In Concordia Hall, on Callowhill street, near Fifth, a large mass meeting of German citizens was held to adopt measures in favor of Dr. Schoeppe, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Steinecke, of Carlisle. Dr. Albert Fricke presided. Addresses were made by Frederick Dittman, Esq., Frank Wells, Esq., and by Dr. Kellner.

—On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, an attempt was made by a gang of half-grown boys to set fire to the sheds adjoining the market house, corner of Twenty-first and Market streets.

—A colored man was arrested on Saturday evening, on suspicion of having committed a robbery, and when he was taken to the Central Station and searched he had in his possession over two hundred dollars, and a book, with papers, belonging to a countryman whose pocket had been picked.

—The following appointments have been made in the Philadelphia Custom House and Internal Revenue Department:—Jacob L. Baugh, Beamsman; R. C. Shearman, additional clerk, Custom House; and George Koons, Assistant Assessor, Fourth district.

—The first anniversary of the temperance organization known as the "Temperance Blessing." was celebrated on Saturday evening at Concert Hall. Judge Allison presided.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 123.

—It is thought probable that Congress will pass a Free Banking bill.

—A few more returns are to hand from Texas, but nothing definite is yet known.

—Charles H. Rogers, a commercial traveler, was found near Richmond, Va., yesterday, murdered and robbed.

—The House Committee on Elections will take up the case of the Twenty-first Congressional District to-morrow.

—The Ways and Means Committee spent Saturday in discussing the question of taxes on manufacturers of drugs.

—The Citizens' National Bank at Middletown, Del., was entered and robbed of a large amount of securities on Friday night.

—According to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the report on the Paraguayan question will not be ready for ages to come.

—Dr. Worthington, Appraiser for this port, has resigned that office, to accept the position of Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

—C. H. Needles, of this city, has carried a petition to Washington asking Congress to grant belligerent rights to Cuba. It contains thirty thousand signatures.

—Charles Brown, who has escaped after a three years' captivity among the Cheyenne Indians, reports that more than twenty white boys and girls are still in their hands.

—J. J. Eckel, whose name was brought prominently before the public in the celebrated Burdell murder case, and who was one of the principals in the famous Blaisdell and Eckel whisky frauds, died at the New York Penitentiary on Saturday morning.

—The National Board of Trade continued its sessions in Richmond on Saturday, and discussed many important questions. The subject of resumption of specie payments was referred to a committee. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet at the Exchange Hotel.

—To-day Senator Drake will introduce into the Senate a bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. The measure provides especially against the overthrow of the will of the people, expressed through their Representatives in Congress, by three or four men sitting as judges, and it is therefore, one of the gravest and most important likely to occupy Congress during the present session. Its necessity is undoubted, and our National Representatives cannot too soon give it their most serious consideration.

Foreign Affairs.

—Empress Eugenie returned to Paris yesterday.

—The barque Noel, the first mercantile vessel which navigated the Suez Canal with a cargo, has been wrecked in the Red Sea.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·08	MOON SETS	6·00
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	3·04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Nov. 27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Dec. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 18
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Dec. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 11
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.
Schr Althea, Smith, Port Spain, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Norfolk, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Roberts, Salem, do.
Schr T. W. Ware, Abdill, Petersburg, Va., do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. barque Dorette, Schulken, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. barque Cyclone, Forbes, 7 days from Shelburne, N. S., in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 3 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Mary Lowerison, Morris, from Greenock Sept. 10, via Lamlash Oct. 13, with iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. barque Elma, Stewart, 50 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Brig Acelia Thurlow (new), Gallison, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Alexandria.
Schr Mary Ella, Stillman, from Egg Harbor.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Providence.
Schr S. Clark, Griffin, from Providence.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Newport.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, from Fall River.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston.

BELOW.

Capt. Fowler, of steamtug S. J. Christian, arrived at noon yesterday from the Breakwater, reports having seen off Duck Creek, brig Isabel Beurman, from Bangor; below Morris Liston's, brig Cosmos, from Boston, in ballast; below Reedy Island, brig Nuevitas, from Calais, and a brig unknown; off Reedy Island, brig Normanby, from Ivigtut; schrs R. Florence, Kenduskeag, and a British schooner, unknown.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Annandale, for Boston, went to sea 4th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Dec. 4.—Left for Philadelphia, schrs Kenduskeag, from Bangor; Robert Florence and Cumberland; brig from Maine, name unknown.

At the Breakwater 12 schooners. Wind SW. Hazy. Thermometer 41.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 4th inst.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 4th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., with 364 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1412 do. rosin, 50 do. tar, 50 do. pitch, 22 bales cotton, 45 bushels peanuts, 15 pkgs. dried fruit, 41 empty ale barrels, 35 pkgs. mdse. 97,000 feet lumber.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, hence, at New York 4th inst.

Schrs Mary Price, Ferguson; Maggie Van Dusen, Compton; Three Brothers, Terry; and Commodore Adams, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst.

Schrs J. H. Marvel, Quillin; William and James, Outten; and General Grant, Colburn, hence, at Richmond 3d instant.

Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlott, sailed from Washington, D. C., 3d inst. for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schrs Village Queen, Conklin; Benjamin Strong, Brown; Evergreen, Bunce; and L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence, at East Greenwich 30th ult.

Schr T. Finnickson, Dickerson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 1st inst.

Schrs S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; E. A. Conkling, Daniels, R. K. Risley; and Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Valliette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,

Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,

All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,

1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¾ AND ½ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ⅛ and 3 16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmw1m PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795,

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795·34	
On Fire Risks	161,905·95	
		$1,105,701·29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		440,634·02
		$1,546,335·31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216·29	
On Fire Risks	149,629·70	
		$1,063,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		115,027·65
		$1,178,873·64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100·39	
Fire Losses	94,244·81	
Return Premiums	49,626·10	
Re-Insurances	41,277·84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,687·15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,390·64	
Expenses	23,927·08	
		$744,254·01
		$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88; Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 lm

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 127§

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,
(MARINE),
INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf 12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.

OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.

COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

New Goods,

Suitable for the Season, just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.

Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.

Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.

Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.

Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.

Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.

Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.

Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,

GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tl 1

PATENT OFFICES.

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patent procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1869.

On the petition of JANE QUANTIN and HENRY A. PINTARD, of Philadelphia, Pa., executors of Alphonse Quantin, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent to the said Alphonse Quantin on the 4th day of March, 1856, and reissued on the 27th day of October, 1868, and again reissued on the 19th day of January, 1869, for an improvement in the METHOD OF BOTTLING FLUID UNDER GASEOUS PRESSURE, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 1st day of February next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 11th day of February next, and that said petition be heard on the 16th day of February next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
12 6 m3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!

THE BEST QUALITY!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!

Fire Proof. Burglar Proof.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street.
(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [11 30 mwf1mrp

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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In order to give a full rehearsal of PATRICE, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW, THE THEATRE WILL CLOSE TO-NIGHT, OPENING ON TO-MORROW (Tuesday), WITH PATRICE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.

The Management has much pleasure in announcing an engagement with the renowned Artiste, MISS BATEMAN, who will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, in six years, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 6, in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled MARY WARNER.

Mary Warner .... Miss BATEMAN

The Play will be presented with New and Appropriate Scenery, Appointments, etc. etc.

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Mrs. JOHN DREW appearing as .... Mrs. Sebright

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First Time—New Burlesque 4—T—Thieves.
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J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Names of New Pupils should be entered BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER. There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son, THEODORE BLITZ. Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3. MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1869.

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

To-day we devote the greater portion of our space to the publication of the annual budget of documents which always accompanies the Message of the President at the opening of the session of Congress. The department reports are usually verbose, but by a careful condensation we are enabled to lay them all before our readers at one time, and in such a shape that they are not of wearisome length, while, at the same time, nothing of interest to the general reader is omitted from them.

CONGRESS IN SESSION AGAIN.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress began at noon to-day, and, as both houses are already fully organized, there is no impediment to the immediate resumption of business. It is generally understood, however, that but little will be accomplished until after the customary Christmas recess, and the interval between the present and the beginning of the new year will doubtless be devoted to committee work, a general comparison of notes, buncombe speeches, and a careful consideration of the claims of the lobby. But when the great legislative mill gets fairly under way the indications are that there will be a lively time and a very heavy grist.

If Congress should devote its whole time to the consideration of the measures proposed at the brief session of about three weeks held immediately after the inauguration of President Grant, it would be fully employed until the close of the present term. During the few days of the spring session over three hundred bills and about twenty joint resolutions were presented in the Senate; while in the House there were presented four hundred and twenty-one bills and over sixty joint resolutions, making a total of about eight hundred measures which are now pending. Early in the session just commencing, it is probable that quite as many new measures will be presented, and from this immense mass of embryo legislation must be selected the comparatively few propositions which will succeed in running the gauntlet of both houses.

The question that will probably receive the earliest definite action is that pertaining to reconstruction. This great work is happily approaching completion. Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, the three States which alone were unrepresented at the spring session, have held their elections during the recess, and in each of them the Congressional policy has received an overwhelming endorsement, although in Virginia, and probably in Texas, also, the so-called radical tickets have sustained defeat. Yet in all three of these States the elections were conducted with as much fairness as could be expected, even if not with as much as could be desired, and there is no substantial reason why they should not be at once fully restored to all their relations to the Union and their legal representation in Congress. But while Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas will doubtless be at once remanded to their former positions in the sisterhood of States, a serious attempt will be made, at least, to unsettle the present status of Georgia. It is unquestionable that the so-called Democracy of this State have acted in bad faith and taken advantage of the first opportunity which was presented to inaugurate a reactionary policy. If the faithless demagogues who have gotten the upper hand can be brought by Congress to a sense of their duty, without a general unsettling of the whole reconstruction process in this State, it will be well; but if the dominant party in Georgia should prove refractory, it will become a serious question as to whether or not it is the duty of Congress to counteract their intrigues by unseating their delegations and compelling them to go through the ceremony of reconstruction a second time. This would certainly be the surest and quickest way of bringing the Georgia Democracy to their senses, but it should be resorted to only after every other device has failed.

Desirable as is the complete restoration of all the Southern States to their representation in Congress, the financial problem which our National Legislature will be called upon to solve is one of even greater importance to the country at large. Congress will go about this serious task under most favorable auspices. A much healthier feeling now pervades financial circles than at any time since the outbreak of the war, mainly in consequence of the large reduction in the national debt, which has been brought about by the wise policy of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. The financial problem that will engage the attention of Congress will assume several aspects. Primarily will arise the question of a funding of the debt, as the only possible method of securing uniformity in the character of our obligations, and a lowering of the rate of interest paid by the Government. A determined effort will be made by the visionary element in both houses to hinder the solution of the great financial problem by clamoring for an immediate or early resumption of specie payments, without regard to the necessities of business. But with both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in opposition, it is probable that the only mischief they will be able to accomplish will be a consumption of the time of Congress, and a fostering of the feeling of uncertainty which serves as a stronghold for the reckless speculating element throughout the country. A redistribution of banking facilities, or their material increase for the especial benefit of the South and West, will also demand attention, while we may expect the customary tampering with the sources of revenue, both internal and external, especially as a voluminous bill, presented last March by General Schenck in the House, which provides for amending and reducing into one act the laws relating to internal revenue, is pending, and the Ways and Means Committee are prepared to submit a report upon the general commercial condition and necessities of the country, the result of the investigations in which they have been engaged during the recess.

Then there is the great Cuban question, which will be sprung upon Congress without delay. An earnest effort will undoubtedly be made to compromise our relations, not only with Spain, but with all the great powers of Europe, by according to the Cuban insurgents a recognition of belligerent rights, and to the Cuban republic a place in the sisterhood of nations. The sympathies of the entire American people are heartily enlisted in the patriot cause, but Congress should exercise the greatest care in any action which it may take, and above all avoid the adoption of a policy that is not strictly in keeping with the well-known rules of international law. The great danger is that our sympathies with a heroic and struggling people may get the better of our judgment, and involve us in difficulties with foreign nations which will seriously impede our progress at home, even if they do not ultimately embroil us in a destructive war.

Among other important questions which will engage the attention of Congress is that of providing for the taking of the ninth census, a vindication of our flag in the Paraguayan imbroglio, a solution of the vexatious Indian problem, the settlement of the numerous contests over seats in the House which are still pending, the revision of the naturalization laws, and the reorganization of the Treasury and other executive departments, concerning which several bills are already pending. The reform of the civil service will also doubtless receive some passing attention, but we can scarcely hope that it will command the serious attention so imperatively needed until the more pressing questions are disposed of.

Such is a brief outline of the profitable work which will engage the time of the session of Congress commencing to-day. It will be obvious to the reader that satisfactory legislation upon all these subjects will demand a degree of industry, honesty, and sound statesmanship which is not always centred at Washington during the sittings of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL JOBBERY.

In addition to the profitable work laid out for the present session of Congress, a sketch of which is given in another article, there is an infinitude of jobs on hand, over one hundred bills and resolutions having been introduced at the spring session and being now pending, which provide for aiding the construction of railroads, canals, and similar public and private enterprises. A summary of the amount of public land which the Congressional advocates of these different schemes propose to give the persons interested in them may well startle the reader who imagines for a moment that the public domain is not intended for the exclusive benefit of speculators. The proposed railroad grants involve the construction of 13,490 miles of road in the South and West, by the aid of a subsidy which foots up an aggregate of 216,454,746 acres! And this vast extent of territory, which is *equal to fully seven and one-third times the entire area of Pennsylvania*, does not include an acre of the grants to railroads which have fallen through by lapse of time, but which it is proposed to revive to the extent of several millions of acres! In addition to the proposed railroad grants, bills are pending which give away 2,721,000 additional acres to canal enterprises and river and other improvements; while by one other measure it is proposed to appropriate 19,100,000 extra acres to assist in the construction of the China and Pacific Telegraph Cable, which, it is estimated, will be not less than three thousand miles in length. An additional 10,000,000 of acres is allotted by various other bills, swelling the grand total to 248,375,746 acres, equal to nearly *eight and one-half times the area of Pennsylvania*, or to the combined areas of the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky! And, in addition to all this grand gift of territory, the proposed measures involve the guaranteeing by the National Government of the interest on railroad bonds aggregating a principal of $104,300,000, the annual interest of which will amount to $6,258,000, independently of the proposed Mississippi River Levee bonds, the amount of which can not be estimated with any degree of precision. In view of this startling statement, it will be well for the people to keep their eyes on the doings of their representatives at Washington.

The Grand Jury, in their final presentment, call attention to the habitual violation of the law of separate confinement in the County Prison, owing to the insufficient accommodations. In the male section there is nearly double the number of prisoners that there is cells, and, owing to the positive necessity which exists sometimes for keeping some of them alone, the Superintendent is obliged frequently to crowd three persons into one cell. This is a wrong to the prisoners as well as to the community. It effectually prevents any good effects resulting from the law of separate confinement, and it makes the prison a breeding-place for crime instead of a reformatory institution, as it ought to be. This matter has been referred to time and again by the Grand Juries, and the necessity for increasing the number of cells urged by the newspapers, but nothing whatever has been done to correct the evil. It is disgraceful that such a state of things should be permitted to exist, and we hope that some measures will be speedily taken by Councils to enlarge the County Prison sufficiently to allow the law to be carried out.

Judge Peirce on Friday, in discharging the jury in the case of McGarrigle, accused of killing his wife in a fit of drunkenness, called attention to the fact that of the eight cases of homicide recently tried seven could be traced to an indulgence in intoxicating liquor. The Judge desired that this fact should be known, with a hope that it would have some effect in checking drunkenness. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of the crimes committed in the community may be traced to the whisky bottle as the inspiring cause, and never before was there a time when the temperance cause was in greater need of able and earnest advocates. McGarrigle was proved to have kicked and beaten his poor wife most shamefully, and he only escaped conviction because it could not be shown that her death was caused by his violence and not by the disease from which she was suffering. Although the offender in this case escaped conviction, he richly deserves the severest penalties that the law allows. If such as he were always to be punished with rigor, it would have more effect in checking drunkenness than any argument on the subject that the most eloquent advocates of temperance could advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag

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T. B. PUGH takes great pleasure in announcing to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia that Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, whose adventures in Equatorial Africa have given so much delight to the youthful student of History, will give a series of three Lectures, in day time, as follows:—

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11,
"UNDER THE EQUATOR."

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
"AMONG THE CANNIBALS."

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18,
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The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in the travels.

Mr. Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra will discourse appropriate music previous to each Lecture.
Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
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Tickets for sale MONDAY and TUESDAY, December 6 and 7, for the series ONLY, after which tickets for the single lecture ONLY will be sold. To be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box sheet open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1t

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MARK TWAIN,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.
Subject:—"OUR FELLOW SAVAGES OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS."

R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
Subject:—"WHIFFIN VS. SNIFFIN."
(Breach of Promise of Marriage).
A HUMOROUS NONSENSE STORY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
Subject:—"DANIEL O'CONNELL."
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 12 6 2t

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Subject:—"CIRCUMSTANCES."

Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the door of the Academy in the evening. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. Lecture at 8. 1t

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WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED
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On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
By the Hon. D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW, and will continue for two weeks. 12 6 6t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
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PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

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OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY,

6th instant,

On account of a death in the family of Mr. Colladay.

FIFTH EDITION

THE TREASURY.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Financial Situation of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following is the concluding and most essential portion of the Secretary of the Treasury's report:—

One of the most efficient means of strengthening the country in its financial relations with other countries is the development of our commercial marine. The returns show that a very large amount of the foreign trade is in English hands.

We are not only thus dependent upon a rival country for the performance of the business which should be in the hands of our own people, but our ability to maintain specie payments is materially diminished. If the entire foreign trade of the country, both of exports and imports, were carried on in American ships, the earnings would not be less than seventy five millions of dollars a year. At present the freights of the foreign trade in American ships do not exceed twenty-eight millions of dollars.

Were the trade exclusively in American hands a large part of this difference of forty-seven millions of dollars would be due to citizens of the United States, and payable in other countries. This amount would be thus added to our ability to pay for goods imported from those countries. If, for example, an American citizen purchase in New York a thousand barrels of flour for six thousand dollars, and export it to Liverpool in an American vessel, and it is there sold for seven thousand dollars, a bill of exchange may be drawn against the proceeds, and an invoice of goods of the value of seven thousand dollars, purchased in England, entirely liquidated, although at the Custom House at New York there would be an apparent balance against the country of one thousand dollars. But if, on the other hand, the thousand barrels of flour are exported in a British vessel, the proceeds of the flour realized in New York, and which can be applied to the payment of goods bought in England, will be only six thousand dollars, and there will remain an actual balance against the country of thousand dollars.

This familiar example shows the importance of re-establishing our commercial supremacy upon the ocean. And I deem it therefore essential to our prosperity that the shipping interest of the country be fostered not only as a nursery for seamen, but also as an essential agency in enabling the Government to institute and maintain specie payments. It is an interest also which in its development is as important to the States and people remote from the sea coast as it is to the maritime sections. Every addition to our facilities for the export of the products of the interior is as advantageous to the producers as to the merchants and shipbuilders of the coast.

While I do not anticipate that it will be necessary to delay resumption until our proper commercial position is regained, I am satisfied that the development of the navigation and ship-building interests will improve the credit and rapidly augment the wealth of the country. The suggestions that I have made indicate my opinion that it will not be wise to resume specie payments while so large a part of the interest-bearing debt of the country is represented by Five-twenty bonds and held by European merchants, bankers, and manufacturers. Questions that have been raised in regard to the nature of the obligation assumed by the Government in the issue of these bonds have undoubtedly deterred many persons from purchasing them as a permanent investment, and consequently they are largely held in this country and in Europe for speculative purposes by persons who design to put them upon the market whenever the advance shall furnish a sufficient inducement, or when political or financial disturbances may create a demand for money for other purposes. It is probable that from seven to nine hundred millions of these bonds are now held in Europe, and to a considerable extent by persons who will dispose of them under the influences to which I have referred. Such a panic as existed in Europe in 1866, at the opening of the Austrian and Prussian war, would be likely to induce the return of a sufficient amount to this country for sale to embarrass business, and in case of resumption to cause the suspension of banks. It is, therefore, in my judgment essential that the larger part of the Five-twenty bonds be withdrawn, and that other bonds be substituted in their place, issued upon terms and conditions which will admit of no doubt. In fine, the practical question is not merely the resumption of specie payments as a measure by itself, it is not difficult, but the problem is to resume under such circumstances that the position can be maintained not only in times of tranquility, but also in periods of excitement and peril.

Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the Government bearing upon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency. It is probable that some decrease in the volume of paper will ultimately be necessary. I therefore respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes in an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars in any one month. Thus will the country be brought, gradually it may be and yet without disaster, into a condition when the resumption of specie payments will be easy if not unavoidable. On the 1st of December, 1869, the principal of the public debt of the United States, not deducting bonds and cash on hand, amounted to $2,605,286,789·82. Of this amount the sum of $356,113,258·50 is represented by United States notes not bearing interest. The larger part of this is needed for circulation, but the amount can be reduced from the ordinary revenue of the country if Congress shall consider it expedient to make provision for such reduction. The fractional currency in circulation was $38,885,564·68, and there is no occasion for any legislation in reference to this item of the public debt. There were also outstanding certificates for gold deposited in the Treasury to the amount of $36,862,940. These certificates are redeemable on presentation. These three items amount in the aggregate to $431,861,763·18, and in making provision for the public debt they are not necessarily to be considered.

Of the loan of January 1, 1861, the sum of $7,022,000 is outstanding and payable on the 1st of January, 1871. The loan of 1858, of twenty million dollars, is payable in 1873. The bonds known as ten-forty bonds, amounting to $194,567,300, are not payable until 1874. The six per cent. bonds payable in 1881 amount to $283,677,000. As the bonds known as eighty-ones and ten-forties, amounting in the aggregate to $76,244,900, are not due and cannot be paid previous to 1874 and 1881, it is unnecessary to consider them in making provision for a new loan. The Five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $1,602,671,100, are either due or will soon become due, and it is to this class of the public debt and to this class alone that attention should be directed.

Of this amount the sum of $75,447,800 has been purchased since March last, and the bonds are now held by the Government. Before any measure for funding the five-twenty bonds can be consummated the Government will be able to purchase at least seventy-five million dollars more. There will then remain on the first of July next about $1,450,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds in the hands of the public creditors. Of the entire indebtedness of the United States only the unimportant sum of twenty-seven million dollars will be due and payable previous to 1874.

Under these circumstances it does not seem to me to be wise to authorize the funding of the whole amount of the five-twenty bonds which, as is now anticipated, will be outstanding on the 1st of July next; but that $250,000,000 at least should be suffered to remain, either for purchase or redemption previous to 1874. Should the sum of $250,000,000 be left for that purpose, the entire public debt will be in a condition to be easily redeemed. Between 1874 and 1881 the ten-forty bonds could be paid, and provision also made for the redemption of the bonds which will become due in the year 1881. It may be wise to reduce the proposed loan to $1,000,000,000, which would then leave for payment previous to 1881 the sum of about $670,000,000, or hardly more than $60,000,000 a year. Assuming that the proposed loan will be for an amount not exceeding $1,200,000,000, I recommend that it be offered in three classes of $400,000,000 each. The first class of $400,000,000 to be payable in fifteen years and to be paid in twenty years. The second class of 400,000,000 dollars to be payable in twenty years and to be paid in twenty-five years. The third class of 400,000,000 dollars to be payable in twenty-five years and to be paid in thirty years. The essential conditions of the new loan appear to me to be these:—

First. That the principal and interest shall be made payable in coin.

Second. That the bonds known as five-twenty bonds shall be received in exchange for the new bonds.

Third. That the principal be payable this in this country and the interest payable either in the United States or in Europe, as the subscribers to the loan may desire.

Fourth. That the rate of interest shall not exceed 4½ per cent. per annum.

Fifth. That the subscribers in Europe shall receive their interest at London, Paris, Berlin, or Frankfort, as they may elect.

Sixth. That the loans, both principal and interest, shall be free from all taxes, deductions, or abatements of any sort, unless it shall be thought wise to subject citizens of the United States to such tax upon income from bonds as is imposed by the laws of the United States upon incomes derived from investments.

There are two reasons, and each seems to me to be a controlling reason, why the bonds of the United States should be exempt from State and local taxes. If not so exempt, the amount of the taxes imposed by the local authorities will be added to the interest the Government will be required to pay, and thus the national Government will be compelled to provide for taxes imposed by the local authorities. Secondly. Inasmuch as the ability to borrow may, under some circumstances, be essential to the preservation of the Government, the power should not even in times of peace and prosperity be qualified by any concession to the States of the right to tax the means by which the National Government is maintained. The right to use its lawful powers, free of any condition, restriction or claim of another, is an essential condition of sovereignty and the National Government should never surrender or qualify its power in this particular. In offering the new loan, citizens and subjects of other governments should receive the strongest assurance that the interest and principal are to be paid in coin, according to the terms of the bonds issued, without deduction or abatement whatsoever.

In order to avoid the necessity of employing agents for the negotiation of the loan, I respectfully recommend that a liberal commission be allowed to subscribers, and that those who first subscribe be permitted to select the class of bonds in which their subscriptions respectively shall be made. I further recommend, in connection with the proposed loan, that the banks established under "the act to provide a national currency," be required to substitute the bonds that may be issued under the proposed loan act for those now deposited as security for the redemption of their bills. Should any bank be unwilling to accept the new condition, provision should be made for the surrender of its charter, and authority given for the organization of new banks to supply the deficiency thus created. An essential condition to the success of the proposed new loan is the continuance of the present revenue system. A chief means by which the present holders of the five-twenty bonds can be induced to surrender them and receive a bond upon longer time and at a lower rate of interest is the certainty furnished by the magnitude of the national revenue that these bonds are soon to be redeemed. We must be prepared to offer them the alternative either of accepting the new bond at a lower rate of interest or payment of the principal of the existing bonds. When the five-twenty bonds shall have been funded to the amount of $1,000,000,000 or $1,200,000,000, the revenues can be reduced materially, and yet sufficient sums be raised to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and also to pay $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the principal annually, should our success in negotiating a new loan be equal to my expectations, based upon the fact that the ability and disposition of the people of the United States to pay the public debt are sufficient to justify us in assuming that the bonds of the United States will command the highest rates in the markets of the world. We shall then be in a condition to enter upon the work of reducing the tax at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

On the 30th of June, 1868, the amount of outstanding three per cent. certificates and compound interest notes convertible into three per cent. certificates was $71,604,890. On the 30th of June, 1867, the amount outstanding was $54,991,419, showing a reduction of $16,413,480 in that form of indebtedness. On the 1st of December, 1869, the amount outstanding was still further reduced to $49,716,150, showing a total reduction in seventeen months of $21,888,740. The three per cent. certificates are a substitute, to a considerable extent, for United States notes, being largely held by the banks as a portion of their reserve, and thus indirectly, though not to their full nominal value, they swell the volume of currency. I recommend that provision be made for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates within reasonable time, and, as a compulsory measure for the reduction in the amount of currency which would thus be caused, that authority be given to grant charters for banks in the States where the banking capital is less than the share to which they would be entitled to an amount not exceeding thirty-five millions of dollars in the aggregate. The redemption of the three per cent. certificates and the additions to the banking capital might be so arranged as not to produce a serious disturbance in the finances or business of the country, while additional banking capital would be supplied to the sections now in need of it, and this without any increase of the volume of circulation.

There are two evils in the present banking system which require remedy by prompt and efficient legislation. The first is the practice on the part of banks of allowing interests upon deposits. The effect of this practice is that moneys in the hands of individuals which otherwise might be loaned for regular mercantile and other business purposes are diverted into the custody of banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, payment can be secured at a moment's notice. Country banks, and others remote from large centres of trade, having received money or deposit for which they pay interest, are anxious to transfer such funds to other hands from which they will receive an equal or larger rate of interest in return. They are stimulated also by the desire to place their funds where they can be at all time commanded. Thus influenced, large sums are placed on deposit with banks in the cities, and especially the city of New York, which is the great centre of trade and finance for the Atlantic coast. In the ordinary course of trade the currency of the country tends rapidly to the cities, and it is unwise to stimulate this tendency by artificial means. But the evil does not end with the impoverishment of the country, as the banks in the city may be called upon at any moment to respond to the drafts of their depositors, they decline to make loans representing such funds upon commercial paper, payable on time, but insist upon making call loans, as they are termed, with Government bonds or other obligations pledged as collateral security. Merchants will not borrow money in large sums payable on demand. The consequence is that the moneys thus accumulated in the city banks are loaned to persons engaged in speculative purposes. The extent of this evil is seen in the fact that of the bank loans in the city of New York in October, 1868 $98,000,000 were upon commercial paper and $68,000,000 upon demand, with a pledge of collaterals; and in October, 1869, $99,000,000 were upon commercial paper and $59,000,000 upon demand. In the former year 41 per cent., and in the latter year 37 per cent. of the loans made by the New York banks were upon demand. A further result is seen in the fact that parties borrowing money upon commercial paper for legitimate commercial purposes pay from 3 to 6 per cent. additional interest per annum as compared with persons who borrow money for speculative purposes. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that a law be passed prohibiting absolutely the payment of interest by banks upon deposits, and limiting also their loans upon collaterals to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their capital.

I am satisfied also that the practice of certifying checks, even when funds are in the bank to the credit of the drawer of the check, is fraught with evil, and that it ought to be entirely prohibited.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:—Receipts for Customs, $180,048,426·63; internal revenue, $158,356,460·86; lands, $4,020,344·34; direct tax, $765,685·61; miscellaneous sources, $27,752,829·77; total exclusive of loans, $370,943,747·21. Expenditure—civil service, $56,474,081·53; pensions and Indians, $35,519,544·84; War Department, $78,501,991·61; Navy Department, $20,000,757·97; interest on the public debt, $130,694,242·80; premium on 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury notes, $300,000; total, exclusive of loans, $321,590,597·75; receipts in excess of expenditures, $49,453,149·46.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September 30, 1869:—Receipts—Customs, $52,598,921·86; internal revenue, $47,926,352·51; lands, $893 864·98; miscellaneous sources, $7,412,483·57; total, exclusive of loans, $100,833,162·62. Expenditures, after deducting the amount of repayments by disbursing officers and others—Civil service, $15,102,302·05; Indians and pensions, $13,547,942·79; War Department, $15,505,468·05; Navy Department, $5,782,650·96; Interest on the public debt, $57,452,280·74; total, exclusive of loans, $85,480,514·59; receipts in excess of expenditures, $23,351,107·43. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the three remaining quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows:—Receipts for customs, $135,000,000; internal revenue, $127,000,000; lands, $4,000,000; miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; total, $286,000,000. Expenditures—civil service, $40,000,000; pensions and Indians, $21,000,000; War Department, $40,500,000; Navy Department, $14,000,000; interest on the public debt, $93,750,000; total, $209,250,000; estimated receipt in excess of expenditure, $76,750,000; estimated receipts and expenditures based upon existing laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Receipts—customs, $185,000,000; internal revenue, $175,000,000; lands, $5,000,000; Miscellaneous sources, $28,000,000. Total, $393,000,000. Expenditures, Civil, Foreign, and Miscellaneous, $60,000,000; Interior, Indians, ann Pensions, $36,00,000; War Department $50,000,000; Navy Department, $16,000,000; interest on the public debt, $127,000,000. Total, $291,000,000. Receipts in excess of expenditures, $102,000,000. The foregoing estimates of receipts are made upon the assumption that the laws now in force relating to customs and internal revenue will not be so changed as to matersally affect the revenue, and the estimates of the expenditures are based upon the expectation that no extraordinary appropriations will be made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CASUALTY.—On Friday last a horse attached to a wagon ran away from the depot at Chesnut Hill, and threw John Matlack out, bruising him severely.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—One of Daniel's disciples was this morning arraigned before Ald. Beitler on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Philip Schnell, residing No. 10 S. Tenth street.

Philip Schnell sworn—I live at No. 10 S. Tenth street; I keep a tavern there; on last Wednesday night, about quarter before 12 o'clock, Officer Mead, No. 246 of the Sixth district force, and a citizen came into my place; the officer got something to drink, and the citizen took a cigar; the officer said, "You don't know me, I guess;" I replied, "No;" he then said, "You are a Black Republican, you ain't one of us, you don't belong to our crowd, and I'll bet $10 you have not voted the Democratic ticket for years;" I went out to the front door, when he followed, and accosted me with "You are a Black Republican, and I'll take you anyhow;" he then hit me in the face, and dragged me to Tenth and Market streets, where he again struck me; I was then dragged to Twelfth street, the officer striking me twice again; at Twelfth and Market streets I called on another officer for protection, but did not receive it, and was finally taken to the station house.

The accused was held in $500 bail to answer.

Officer Mead is one of the model force, he is one of the efficients, and he such an overly officious officer that he will enter a tavern, drink liquor, (the Mayor's orders to the contrary notwithstanding), and assault and drag an inoffensive citizen to the cells of a station house simply because he votes the Republican ticket, and thus, too, at such an hour of the night that the citizen's friends cannot be found to aid him. Truly, he deserves promotion for such excellent party service.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Survey, held their usual semi-monthly meeting this morning. Petitions were received and referred, asking for sewers on Callowhill street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth; Sixth street, from Thompson to Jefferson; Poplar street, from Fourth to Fifth; and Seward street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth.

The order from the Court of Quarter Sessions relative to the change of location of Kingsly street on the plan of the 13th section, and Kingsly street and Jennett street on the plan of the 4th section, Twenty-first ward, was next taken up.

The following was offered and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Board of Surveys do not approve of the alteration of the 13th and 14th sections of the surveys of the Twenty-first ward, as suggested by the Court of Quarter Sessions, said plans having been approved by the Board after patient hearing and mature deliberation.

The petition to change the grade of Cedar and Main streets, Manayunk, was referred.

GASTRONOMICAL.—Professor Blot, who scientifically illustrates the subject of gastronomy at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets, every morning at 11 o'clock, will deliver his closing lecture on the 9th inst. Those persons who desire to obtain knowledge that would benefit themselves in particular and everybody else in general, should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this eminent and pleasing gentleman.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a young man in the employ of John Burns, No. 247 S. Eleventh street, while delivering goods at Twenty-third and Pine streets, was attacked by two men, who knocked him down and tried to take his watch, while the other was making off with a number of parcels. Luckily a gentleman was passing, when the thieves decamped, dropping their booty.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon there was a slight fire at No. 148 N. Third street. There were several occupants, among whom were De Young & Co., hair workers, and Samuel Spang, dealer in fishing-tackle, etc., who suffer considerably from water.

MARRIED.

BILGER—DOUGLAS.—On the 27th of October, by the Rev. E. W. Andrews, W. A. BILGER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE M. DOUGLAS, of Burlington, N. J.

JOHNSON—DUMONT.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, ROBERT R. JOHNSTON to JOSEPHINE D. DUMONT, both of this city.

YEAMANS—McCOOL.—November 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1415 Fitzwater street, by the Rev. B. L. Agnew, Mr. JOHN W. YEAMANS, of Charlestown, Maryland, to Miss JENNIE E. McCOOL, of this city.

DIED.

BACHMAN.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM W. BACHMAN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 839 St. John street, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Peace Cemetery.

KEYS.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARTHA J., wife of William W. Keys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 1114 Vine street. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

POTTS.—On December 3, 1869, JOHN POTTS, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to his funeral, on Tuesday morning, December 7, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Hutchinson, at Schenck's Station. Cars leave Kensington Depot at 7½ A. M. Interment at Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, Pa.

SCHLANKA.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH, only son of John and Mary Ann Schlanka, aged 7 years 2 months and 2 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1407 S. Tenth street, below Read, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

YEAGER.—On the 5th instant, GEORGE W. YEAGER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the James Page Library Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1129 Shackamaxon street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

$1·75.	$2·50.
$1·87½.	$2·75.
$2·00.	$3·00.
$2·25.	$3·50, etc.

BESSON & SON,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3 6t PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—Closing out below the cost of importation our entire stock of Fall and Winter Second Mourding Poplins Mohairs, Alpacas, Mousselines, Plaids, Robes, etc.
BESSON & SON,
12 2 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.
EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 6 mwf10t

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PARHAM new family lock-stitch Sewing Machines. Call or address PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 12 6 3t

THE MAMMOTH SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
Has commenced, and is now in full progress, at
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in the City.

We are Rapidly Selling off, at Prices below the Cost of Manufacturing,
OVERCOATS, all styles, SUITS, every description, PANTS and VESTS,
(HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES).
For a short time a deduction of 15 per cent. on all cash sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING, the very best made, at heavy reductions.

Twenty Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Determined to close out quickly the IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND, we shall make the Sale a Duplicate in every respect of the

Great Executor's Sale held one year ago,
At which the People well Remember they secured the
Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested
EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about
$400,000,
Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments. Goods of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a
CLEAN SWEEP,
So as to have our counters clear for the next Season's Trade.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. AND SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.

Any garments bought at night, or any other time, CHEERFULLY EXCHANGED, and when not able to suit the customer, the MONEY RETURNED, according to OUR CUSTOM FOR YEARS PAST.
An extra force of salesman in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.
WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall, the Largest Clothing House,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE:—
This sale is positively to clear out $400,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this; and a visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING
Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,
SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

EMILE HERBERT,	MOIGNIEZ,
A. CARIER,	PAUTROT,
J. GREGOIRE,	E. DELABRIERRE,
E. CARLIER,	COUSTOU,
HUZEL,	E. CANA,
PEIFFER,	PILET,
P. J. MENE,	DUCHOISELLE,
DUMAIGE,	BOURET,

BULLO.

Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.

Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,

IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,

ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

Holiday Present.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfmf No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A very fine assortment of Wallets.
Bronze Inkstands, Wostenholm's Knives, etc.
The Improved Parlor Croquet, to be played on any kind of a table, from $6·00 to $8·00.
Scotch Goods in great variety.
JOHN LINERD,
9 17 wfmf No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

HOLIDAY.
BRIDAL,
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW IMPORTATIONS NOW OPEN.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,
10 11 m11t FOUR DOORS BELOW TWELFTH STREET.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

GIFTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT TRIFLES,
IN
Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.
Inkstands, Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc. Boxes of Fine Stationery,
WITH
INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.
LOUIS DREKA,
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THE CURRENCY.

The Annual Report of Comptroller Hulburd—The State of Our National Banks.

The following are the material portions of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which was presented to Congress at noon to-day:—

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, November 10, 1869.—Sir:—In compliance with the provisions of section 61 of the national currency act, I have the honor to present, through you, to the Congress of the United States, the following report:—

Since the last annual report nine national banks have been organized, of which eight are new associations, and one a conversion from a State bank, making the total number organized up to October, 1869, sixteen hundred and ninety-four.

A table exhibiting the number of banks, with the amount of capital, bonds deposited, and circulation, in each State and Territory, on the 30th of September, 1869, will be found on the first page of the appendix to this report. [The material positions are given below.]

Notes in Circulation.

The following statement exhibits the number and amount of notes issued, redeemed, and outstanding September 30, 1869:—

	No. of Notes.	Amount.
ONES.		
Issued	9,589,160	$9,589,160·00
Redeemed	904,013	904,013·00
Outstanding	8,685,147	8,685,147·00
TWOS.		
Issued	3,209,388	6,418,776·00
Redeemed	232,224	464,448·00
Outstanding	2,977,164	5,954,328·00
FIVES.		
Issued	23,676,760	118,383,800·00
Redeemed	985,940	4,929,700·00
Outstanding	22,690,820	113,454,100·00
TENS.		
Issued	8,094,645	80,946,450·00
Redeemed	272,495	2,724,950·00
Outstanding	7,821,150	78,221,500·00
TWENTIES.		
Issued	2,269,764	45,395,280·00
Redeemed	71,655	1,433,100·00
Outstanding	2,198,109	43,962,180·00
FIFTIES.		
Issued	363,523	18,176,150·00
Redeemed	28,859	1,442,950·00
Outstanding	334,664	16,733,200·00
ONE HUNDREDS.		
Issued	274,799	27,479,900·00
Redeemed	25,968	2,596,800·00
Outstanding	248,831	24,883,100·00
FIVE HUNDREDS.		
Issued	13,668	6,834,000·00
Redeemed	2,585	1,292,500·00
Outstanding	11,083	5,541,500·00
ONE THOUSANDS.		
Issued	4,769	4,769,000·00
Redeemed	2,415	2,415,000·00
Outstanding	2,354	2,354,000·00
Total amount of all denominations outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1869	....	299,789,055·00
Add for fragments of notes outstanding, lost, or destroyed, portions of which have been redeemed	....	840·45
Total	....	$299,789,895·45

The following statement shows the amounts and kinds of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks on the 30th day of September, 1869:—

Registered bonds, act of June 14, 1858	$675,000
Registered bonds, act of June 22, 1860	35,000
Registered bonds, act of Feb. 8, 1861	3,491,000
Coupon bonds, act of March 2, 1861	16,000
Registered bonds, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	58,830,050
Registered bonds, act of Feb. 25, 1862	59,228,850
Coupon bonds, act of Feb. 25, 1862	4,200
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1863	33,345,900
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	91,579,450
Coupon bonds, act of March 3, 1864, 5 per cent	10,000
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1864, 6 per cent	2,753,500
Registered bonds, act of June 30, 1864	35,218,700
Registered bonds, acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	18,523,000
Registered bonds, act of March 2, 1865, 1st series	25,465,200
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865, 2d series	10,392,800
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865, 3d series	2,678,450
Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865, 4th series	228,000
Total	$342,475,100

In my report for 1867, I called the attention of Congress to the fact that, in several instances, notes prepared in the usual manner for issue to national banks had been purloined from this office. Two amounts larger than the rest were mentioned, to wit: $4500 in fifty and one hundred dollar notes of the National City Bank of Lynn, Massachusetts, and $12,000 in fifty and one hundred dollar notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City, in addition to which several thefts of a single sheet had occurred, making in all $17,560. Suspicion at that time was directed to a colored man, who had been employed in the office from the time of its organization, in a confidential capacity, and who was then under arrest. The evidence against him, though very strong, was not considered to be conclusive, and it was thought best not to bring the case to trial at once, but to wait and see what additional testimony might be developed by the lapse of time. During the past year efforts made by the guilty party to avail himself of the stolen notes furnishing conclusive proof of his guilt, he was tried in the criminal court of the District in August last, and convicted, but a motion in arrest of judgment was granted by the court for some defect in the indictment, and the criminal was discharged; he was at once rearrested on several other charges, and is now awaiting his trial on new indictments. Only about $1400 of the stolen notes have been recovered, and it is a serious question whether provision should not be made for the payment of these stolen notes when found in the hands of innocent holders. Their similarity to the genuine issues of the same and other national banks, and the difficulty to any but the most expert and skilful in recognizing the forged signatures, make it impossible for the great majority of those who may handle money to distinguish the spurious from the genuine issues. The subject is respectfully submitted to the consideration of Congress.

Reports.

Under the act of Congress of March 3, 1869, three reports have been called for. The first call was made Tuesday, April 20, for a report showing the condition of the banks at the close of business on the previous Saturday, April 17.

The second call was made June 15, for a report showing the condition of the banks on Saturday, the 12th of June.

The third call was made October 13, for a report showing the condition of the banks on the 9th of that month.

The first report showed a larger number of banks than usual deficient in their reserve of lawful money, but generally in small amounts.

The second and third reports successively exhibited an improvement in this respect; and as they are regarded as setting forth the actual working condition of the banks, without manipulation or preparation, the results are far more valuable and gratifying. In fact, the two evils most complained of under the former system of reports, to wit, previous preparation on the part of the banks, and the opportunity afforded to speculators to manipulate the money market, have been almost entirely done away with. The banks habitually keep themselves in better condition, as a rule are less extended, and have more complete control of their affairs. If they carry out this policy a little more thoroughly they will be less at the mercy of the borrowers, will be better able to protect the legitimate interests of their customers, and better entitled to the fostering care of the Government.

Liquidation.

As the law now stands, a bank may, by a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, go into liquidation and close up its affairs. After the expiration of one year from the publication of notice to its bill-holders and creditors, as required by the statute, it may deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal-tender notes for its outstanding circulation, and take up the bonds held as security therefor.

This section was undoubtedly intended to provide for the winding up of banks under the ordinary conditions incident to specie payments. The natural flow of notes to the place of their issue, when banks are paying specie, would cause a large portion of them to be redeemed during the year; and if the bank is solvent, and in good faith endeavoring to close up its affairs, the most of its creditors would probably be paid by the expiration of that period. So that, supposing the liquidation to have progressed so far that the bank is ready to distribute its capital among its stockholders, the law provides the manner in which the liquidation shall be completed, and the shareholders discharged from all further liability on account of its circulating notes, within a reasonable time.

It is respectfully recommended that Congress should pass an act in one section, unconnected with any other subject, requiring all banks that go in liquidation to deposit legal-tender notes for their outstanding circulation, and take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such circulation, within sixty days from the date of the vote of the shareholders to go into liquidation.

Method of Collecting United States Taxes.

Section 41 of the national banking law provides for taxing the circulation, deposits, and capital not invested in United States bonds, of national banks. The banks are required to report and pay these taxes semi-annually to the Treasurer of the United States. This they have done regularly since their organization, paying the Treasury several millions every year, without trouble, and without expense to the Government.

Under the internal revenue law they are required to pay a special tax, and a dividend tax to the collectors of the several districts in which they are located.

It is recommended that all taxes imposed on national banks by the United States be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, in the same manner that the larger portion of them now are.

This change would avoid confusion, save expense and trouble, collect the taxes more promptly, and probably more thoroughly, and place the whole business under the supervision of one officer, by which means, also, all information on the subject would be concentrated in one office, and so be more accessible.

Sound Currency.

The currency constitutes a very important part of the financial sytem of any country. Without a sound currency, a healthy financial condition is impossible. There are two requisites to a sound currency—convertibility and elasticity—and either of the two involves the other. The present currency of the United States possesses neither of these requisites. During the past year it has neither increased nor diminished, but stands about as it did this time last year—$390,000,000 issued by the Government and $300,000,000 issued by the banks—neither redeemable nor convertible into anything more valuable, and therefore not susceptible of reduction by any ordinary process; each issued to the full limit allowed by law, with no power of expansion. The whole amount must be employed, whether it is wanted or not, and the limit cannot be exceeded, no matter how urgently more may be required. During the summer months, when there is rest in almost all branches of trade, the whole circulation was in market seeking employment; and now that autumn has come, with its bounteous harvests, when the farmer seeks to realize in money the reward of his labor and the interest of his capital for the whole year, when hundreds of millions must be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, we have the same unvarying amount of currency to use.

There are two kinds of currency in use: one issued directly by the Government; the other issued by the banks. One kind would seem to be enough. The best should be preserved and perfected; the other withdrawn.

Applying the test first to the Government issues, it is noted at once that they are not redeemable, and that no provision has ever been made for that purpose. The very moment they are made redeemable, they will cease to answer the purposes of currency; for, after they are redeemed, they are in the treasury and cannot again be paid out, except upon appropriations made by law, in accordance with the constitutional provision, and consequently cannot again be put in circulation, except as disbursements may be necessary to pay expenses and debts of the Government. So that Government circulation is not convertible, and therefore is not elastic, and cannot be made so without first making a radical change in the organization of the United States treasury, by which it should be converted into a huge banking institution calculated to receive deposits, make loans, and otherwise perform the functions of a national bank.

The notes issued by national banks are nominally redeemable; and, if the legal-tender notes were out of the way, would be actually so, and being issued by institutions in sympathy with trade, would contract and expand in obedience to the law of supply and demand, so that they would also possess the element of elasticity.

As to the comparative merits of the two kinds of currency, an impartial consideration would probably decide in favor of a bank circulation, principally because it would possess the power of adapting itself to the exigencies of trade. If Government issues could be made to possess the same power of adaptation, the verdict would be in their favor. A candid investigation, however, cannot fail to develop the fact that there is no branch of the fiscal sesvice adequate to the direct issue and care of such a currency as the country requires. The treasury system is so arbitrary in its collections and disbursements, so little in harmony with the business interests of the community, that it frequently absorbs large amounts of currency at most inopportune seasons, and disburses them with just as little regard to the wants of trade. If the Treasury were redeeming its issues, large amounts would be presented for payment when money was plenty; but, as the return of this money to the channels of trade would depend upon the disbursements of the Government, there could be no certainty that it would find its way back again when needed. In fact, the current operations of the Treasury of the United States are regarded by business men as constituting a powerful, and at the same time a very uncertain element, difficult to estimate, but which must necessarily be taken into consideration in all their business transactions. It is but justice, however, to say that the inconveniences and defects inherent in the present system have been obviated as far as possible by the present administration of the department, and where they could not be obviated entirely, they have been reduced to a minimum.

So long, therefore, as the collection of the revenues is liable to be a process of inflation, the agencies through which collections and disbursements are effected cannot be regarded as suitable agencies for furnishing a sound currency to the people.

The argument that the Government should furnish the currency in order that it may realize the profit upon its circulation is a common one, but will not bear scrutiny. There is no profit to the Government on the circulation of an inferior currency. Only a sound currency will promote the material prosperity of the people; and the Government can realize no profit from anything detrimental to their interests. As a currency, therefore, Government issues are not profitable. As a loan without interest they are equally unprofitable, because they are injurious to the national credit, and add enormously to the expenses of the Government.

If, however, it is impossible for the Government to comply with the conditions necessary in order to furnish a sound currency, it can at least provide for the withdrawal of its own notes, and prescribe the conditions upon which, and the agencies through which, a better currency may be provided. As before stated, there should be but one paper currency in the country, and that should emanate from a source that is influenced by and is amenable to the laws of trade. No check or limitation should be imposed upon it other than the law of supply and demand.

Free Banking.

The banking system now in operation under the act of Congress is doubtless an improvement upon the condition of things that prevailed prior to its inauguration. It may have imperfectiyns, but most of them can be traced to the evils of an irredeemable currency. Abuses of various kinds are practised, or tolerated, during a suspension of specie payments, that would disappear of themselves in a healthier financial atmosphere; and as observation and experience bring to light defects, they may be corrected by judicious legislation. Any radical changes now would affect so many and such great interests, that it would be safer and wiser to build upon and improve the present system, so as to bring it fully up to the requirements of the age and the country, than to undertake to build up a new one. It may be made the means of supplying a safe, convertible, and elastic currency in any volume that may be required by the business of the country.

No human intelligence can fix the amount of currency that is really needed, for it is continually varying and is never fixed. If Congress limits the amount, there will always be those who will be dissatisfied, and who will seek legislation either for the purposes of contraction or expansion. And so long as the volume of currency depends upon legislative enactment, uncertainty and instability will pervade all financial operations.

The entire South and many portions of the West are very much in need of the facilities and advantages to be derived from properly organized banking institutions, and their necessities would justify them in deliberately adopting measures to supply their wants, the direct tendency of which would be to hasten the return of specie payments in the manner indicated, to wit, by the increase of bank notes and the absorption of the legal-tender notes. As the former increased, the latter would diminish. As lawful money became scarce, its value would be enhanced, and would gradually approximate to par with gold. Thus specie payments may be reached through the agency of the national banks, and by the operation of natural causes. The process will not be rapid or spasmodic, because it will, in all its stages and in all its details, be governed by sound principles and conform to established laws. At the same time, the benefits and advantages of the national banking system would gradually become more equally diffused, until all sections would at length get their just and equal share, apportioned beyond cavil or objection, because regulated by the actual requirements of business.

While free banking may thus be established with safety, anterior to specie payments, conditioned only upon the withdrawal and cancellation of a legal-tender dollar for every dollar of bank currency issued, free banking upon a specie basis may also be permitted, with equal safety and without delay. With details properly adjusted, banks may be established with authority to issue and put in circulation gold notes—limiting the amount only by the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary conditions, and to redeem their issues. Some provision of this kind is probably necessary in order to supply the Pacific and gold-producing States with a paper currency. A circulating medium, cheaper and more convenient than coin, has long been a necessity in those States, and would undoubtedly do much to promote activity, enterprise, and development. Experience has demonstrated to them that a currency composed exclusively of specie is not exempt from the fluctuations to which money and trade everywhere are subject, and has awakened an anxiety on the subject which may lead to the introduction of paper money, if the opportunity is afforded.

By the establishment of banks on a specie basis, the resumption of specie payments is only anticipated; and familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery with which it is associated in the minds of many. Looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail, it may be that, by wise legislation now, a banking system can be established, truly national in its character and scope, which will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State of the Union.

Respectfully submitted.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following statement shows the number of banks, amount of capital, and circulation in each State and Territory, on the 30th of September, 1869:—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Banks in Operation	Capital paid in.	In actual circulation.
Maine	61	$9,185,000·00	$7,509,196·00
New Hampshire	41	4,835,000·00	4,281,195·00
Vermont	40	6,810,012·50	5,751,720·00
Massachusetts	206	85,082,000·00	57,046,930·00
Rhode Island	62	20,364,800·00	12,486,900·00
Connecticut	81	24,696,820·00	17,433,978·00
New York	294	116,284,241·00	68,553,175·00
New Jersey	54	11,565,350·00	9,407,115·00
Pennsylvania	197	50,235,390·00	38,748,606·00
Maryland	31	12,790,202·50	8,910,880·00
Delaware	11	1,428,185·00	1,197,625·00
District Columbia	4	1,350,000·00	1,099,571·00
Virginia	17	2,623,300·00	2,134,980·00
West Virginia	14	2,216,400·00	1,988,050·00
Ohio	132	22,954,700·00	18,405,385·00
Indiana	68	12,902,000·00	11,017,627·00
Illinois	84	12,570,000·00	9,950,275·00
Michigan	41	5,460,010·06	3,824,755·00
Wisconsin	34	2,760,000·00	2,508,102·00
Iowa	43	4,017,000·00	3,217,077·00
Minnesota	17	1,840,000·00	1,548,900·00
Kansas	5	400,000·00	341,000·00
Missouri	18	7,810,300·00	4,164,525·00
Kentucky	16	2,885,000·00	2,366,720·00
Tennessee	13	2,015,300·00	1,191,551·00
Louisiana	2	1,300,000·00	1,094,589·00
Mississippi	....	....	53,383·00
Nebraska	4	450,000·00	170,000·10
Colorado	3	350,000·00	252,000·00
Georgia	7	1,600,000·00	1,234,100·00
North Carolina	6	823,400·00	379,700·00
South Carolina	3	823,500·00	192,500·00
Alabama	2	400,000·00	288,647·00
Nevada	1	250,000·00	129,700·00
Oregon	1	100,000·00	88,500·00
Texas	4	525,000·00	407,535·00
Arkansas	2	200,000·00	178,900·00
Utah	1	150,000·00	135,000·00
Montana	1	100,000·00	36,000·00
Idaho	1	100,000·00	63,500·00
Fractional redemptions	....	....	3·45
Total	1620	$432,163,611·00	$299,789,895·45

74 banks were at that date closed or closing, in addition to the above.

WAR.

Annual Report of Secretary Belknap—The Operations of the Year—The Present Status of the Department—The Expenditures.

The following are the most material portions of the first annual report of General William M. Belknap, Secretary of War, which was sent to Congress at noon to-day:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, November 20, 1869.—After the consolidation made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1869, there remained, on November 1, 509 unattached officers. All of these have been assigned to duty excepting 156, who are "awaiting orders." It seems equitable and just, should a reduction be made, that officers awaiting orders by their own request, and preferring that to active duty, should have less claim for retention than those who applied for assignment. Of this class there are 139 officers. Some of them, however, had special reasons for asking to be placed on the "awaiting orders" list, which the department recognized, and which should be regarded.

It is certainly fair that the consequences of reduction of officers should fall proportionately on cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and, should Congress act in the matter, it is proper that this consideration should not be overlooked. In reference to the question of reduction, I concur with the report in recommending that authority be given to retire a greater number of officers for cause than is now allowed by law—7 per cent. of the officers of the whole army.

The present maximum of the army is 52,254 enlisted men. Relying on two-thirds for actual service, the number of men is 34,822. By the plan of organization submitted in the report there would be 42,650 men. Two-thirds for actual service would be 29,750 men, below which it would not be prudent to go, as the necessities of the country and the great extent of territory to be protected will require every man of that number.

Bureau of Military Justice.

The Judge Advocate-General reports the number of records of military courts received, reviewed, and registered, to be 14,944; number of special reports made, 1352. This bureau, in addition to its regular duties, has been charged with the duty of systematically arranging and indexing the important state papers belonging to the offices of the late Colonel L. C. Turner, judge advocate, and Brigadier-General L. C. Baker, provost marshal, and the work is steadily progressing. Lists are also being prepared of the fines and forfeitures imposed by military courts, and of cases of remission of the same.

Quartermaster's Department.

The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $21,968,484·08, a reduction of fourteen and a half millions below those of the preceding fiscal year.

In February, 1869, the number of civilians hired by this department exceeded ten thousand, which has since been reduced to four thousand. Five hundred line officers have done duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in addition to the officers of that establishment, eighty-four in number.

The report states that the clerical force of this office has been reduced so low by late legislation as to seriously retard the public business, and to provide for the settlement of accounts, some increase in the force is necessary.

A building capable of accommodating all the bureaus of the War Department, fire-proof and secure, is much needed. Military records of great value are exposed to destruction, and are so scattered as to impede and delay the public business. The monthly rental of buildings in Washington and lots occupied by buildings owned by the United States amounted to $4264·19, being a yearly rental of $50,954·28.

The railway companies, to which the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit at the end of the war, incurred a debt originally of $7,591,406. Interest has increased this amount to $9,000,000, about one-half of which has been paid; but some railroads being in default and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them.

But few vessels have been owned by this department during the year.

The railroads of the country, having declined to adhere to the war rates of transportation, have been paid during the fiscal year upon their general tariffs, with a classification of military supplies settled in conference at a convention of general freight agents. There have been paid for water transportation during the year $1,424,222·82, and for railroad transportation $2,253,304·30. Of this amount $933,166·21 was paid to the Pacific railroads, one-half being paid in cash, and the other half retained in the Treasury to meet the interest on the bonds guaranteed by the United States. During the year 96,000 persons, 3700 animals, and 62,000 tons of stores have been moved by water, and 60,000 persons, 14,000 animals, and 40,000 tons of stores by railroad. 27,000 tons of stores have been moved by contractors for wagon transportation. The Pacific Railroad has occupied some of the principal routes of former wagon transportation, and has saved the Government much money in supplying the posts along its line.

By arrangement between the Departments of War and the Interior, supplies for the Indian service are now transported by the Quartermaster's Department on routes in the Indian Territory—the actual cost, under the contracts, being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $2,000,000 for pacification of Indians, granted April 10, 1869.

Although the amount of clothing and equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $42,000,000.

Subsistence Department.

Subsistence supplies for the army have been mainly procured in the large market cities of the country. The average cost of the ration at these markets has been about twenty-three cents. Efforts to procure salt meats on the Pacific coast for troops stationed there have met with great success, supplies of excellent quality having been obtained at favorable prices. Tobacco, at an average monthly value of $19,000, has been furnished to troops at cost prices, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $250,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in process of refunding at the Treasury.

Medical Department.

The current expenditures of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $233,561·21; the total expenditure of that department, including "war debts" and "refundments," was $708,305·36, and the available balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,792,050·73.

The health of the troops has been good. Yellow fever has appeared at Key West only, and at this point there were forty-three cases and twenty-one deaths; but by the prompt removal of the troops to a new station the ravages of the disease were at once stopped. The total number of cases on the sick list during the year was 104,235. The average number constantly on sick report was 2367, or about 5·5 per cent. The number of deaths was 548, of discharges for disability, 1128.

The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 161, being an average of one medical officer to 204 men. The number of posts was 239, besides detachments and outposts. There are now two vacancies of surgeons and forty-two of assistant surgeons in the medical corps.

The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical staff is satisfactory; but that, even were all the vacancies in it filled, it would still be barely adequate to the demands made upon it.

Pay Department.

The Paymaster-General presents the following summary exhibit:—

Balance in hands of paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1868	$5,981,578
Received from the Treasury during the fiscal year	36,245,000
Received by paymasters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves	238,192
Total to be accounted for	$42,464,770
Accounted for as follows:—	
Disbursements to the regular army	$18,678,251
Disbursements to the Military Academy	185,259
Disbursements to volunteers (back pay and bounties)	19,918,635
Total disbursements	$38,782,145
Amount refunded to Treasury	48,948
Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1869	3,633,677
Total	$42,464,770

Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1869, authorized and directed the transfer, from this office to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, of all additional bounty claims pending and unsettled on the first day of May following. After that transfer was accomplished, it became practicable to dispense with the services of additional paymasters, and they were accordingly honorably discharged. There remain now in service only the sixty regular paymasters authorized by the act for the reorganization of the army, passed July 28, 1866. This force cannot with safety be subjected to much reduction while the number of military stations shall remain as at present.

The Paymaster-General states that he is confirmed in the opinion that no system can be devised which, equal to the present one, can be made to combine the advantages of prompt payment to the troops, the safety of the public money, an accurate and immediate accountability, with the slightest possible liability to embezzlement or defalcation, and with the least cost to the Government.

The disbursements for reconstruction purposes are $2,613,293·46, and the balances in hands of paymasters October 2, 1869, are $110,643·79.

In accordance with the requirements of law, all claims for the additional bounties granted by the act of July 28, remaining in the Paymaster-General's office unsettled on the 1st of May last, were transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement. Of the total number—441,959—received, there were examined and settled by the Pay Department 440,608, leaving for transfer to the Auditor but 1351 cases, of which the major part had been examined and determined but not yet paid, for want of receipted vouchers from the claimants.

The total amount disbursed by the Pay Department for additional bounties, including those settled by the Second Auditor and paid by the department on Treasury certificates, from the beginning to the 30th June last, is $57,220,150.

Engineer Department.

The report of the Chief of Engineers gives a detailed account of the operations of the Engineer Department, and of the means required to execute the duties devolved upon it. The officers of the Corps of Engineers, aided by details from other arms of the service and a number of civil engineers, have been engaged upon the permanent national defenses, survey of the lakes, river and harbor improvements, explorations and surveys, command and instruction of engineer troops, and in charge of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia. Twenty-two officers of the corps have been doing duty in the several military divisions, departments, and districts, in the light-house establishment, and as instructors at the Military Academy.

Work has been continued on the permanent defenses to the extent permitted by the small balances remaining of old appropriations. These have been exhausted for the most part during the year, and the works have consequently been closed up.

Ordnance Department.

The fiscal affairs of the Ordnance Department during the year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows:—

Amount available from all sources	$18,283,813
Expenditures since June 30, 1868	2,787,325
Turned into surplus fund	1,000,000
In Treasury, not credited to appropriations	701,752
In depositaries, to credit of disbursing officers, June 30, 1869	425,529
In Treasury on June 30, 1869	13,369,206

The expenditures of the department during the year included over $500,000 for war claims, and about $32,000 for cartridges made for the Navy Department and not yet paid for.

Freedmen's Bureau.

The operations of this bureau have been closed, except the educational and bounty divisions, and two hospitals for freedmen. The number of officers, agents, and clerks has been reduced from nine hundred and one to one hundred and fifty-eight. No further reduction is practicable so long as the present operations shall continue.

The bureau has had under its care, up to June 30, 1869, 584,178 persons. All the hospitals but two have now been closed or transferred to the civil authorities, and one of the remaining two is about being closed. There will then remain but one, which is located in the District of Columbia, and cannot be dispensed with at present.

The general average during the whole period of the existence of the bureau shows that about one in two hundred, or one-half of one per cent., of the freed people have been supported by the Government.

The freedmen were advised to make written contracts with their employers, and have the same explained and approved by a bureau officer. In a single State more than fifty thousand such contracts were made.

The labor of the reedmen has produced nearly all the food consumed in the South, besides large amounts of rice, sugar, and tobacco for exportation, and about two million bales of cotton per year, on which were paid into the United States Treasury, during the years 1866 and 1867, taxes amounting to more than forty millions of dollars.

Much disappointment and ill-feeling were caused by the failure of the original plan to lease or sell the abandoned lands in small tracts to refugees and freedmen. Information has been published respecting lands under the homestead act of June 21, 1866, and some aid given to those who desired to enter them. Attention is beginning to turn in that direction, and about four thousand families have already made entries and obtained homes of their own. In a few instances freedmen have united in the purchase of farms under cultivation. They are very anxious to become land owners, and the possession of lands and homes is one of the chief means of their elevation.

But the most urgent want is education, and more attention has been paid to this than to any other subject. In each State at least one normal school has been organized. Several chartered colleges for freed people are in operation; also a university, in the District of Columbia.

In the 2118 schools under the care of the bureau, and officially reported, the number of teachers employed is 2455, and the number of pupils is 114,522. Adding those estimated in private and Sabbath schools, the number under instruction of some kind during the last year is not less than 250,000. The freed people are doing what they can for their own education, having, during the last year, paid for tuition and the construction of buildings about $200,000.

The whole amount of bounties paid since April 17, 1867, when the first Treasury certificate was received, is $5,831,418·69. The balance on deposit now due to claimants is $1,720,666·52. Three thousand three hundred and eleven applications for bounty are now under examination in this office, and 18,000 such claims are now on file in the Second Auditor's office awaiting settlement, and it is believed that about 25,000 claims of this kind remain to be presented.

The work of paying bounties is therefore not yet complete, and it is believed that the system now in operation should be continued.

The freedmen have been protected as far as possible from injustice. The means adopted have been conformed to the wants of different communities.

The expenses of the bureau were met the first year with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school taxes and tuition, and the sale of "Confederate States" property. The amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was $1,865,645·80, and from appropriations by Congress since July, 1866, $11,084,750, making a total of $12,950,395·80 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the "Department of Negro Affairs," from June 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been $11,194,028·10.

In addition to this, subsistence, medical supplies, and quartermaster supplies, were expended, amounting in cash to $2,330,788·72, but whose real value when transferred to the bureau was probably less than one million of dollars. Adding their original cost to the cash expended, the total expenses of the bureau have been $13,524,816·82.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the report that the hospital in this district be continued, and that the payment of bounties be continued, by this or some other agency, until all should have a reasonable time to present their claims.

Appropriations, Expenditures, and Estimates.

There was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1869, the sum of	$58,239,175
The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were (including the Freedmen's Bureau)	$56,761,732
To which must be added, for old war debts, the sum of	$23,882,311
Making the total expenditures	$80,644,043
Of the above there was expended for reconstruction purposes	$406,420
There was appropriated for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	37,538,852
The estimated deficiencies are	2,940,000

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1871, is 34,531,031

In the foregoing estimate the amounts originally presented by the heads of bureaus have been materially reduced, and any appropriation smaller in amount than that asked for would fail to meet the necessary wants of the department.

The following estimates are submitted separately, and are given for the consideration of Congress, as presented by the Chief of Engineers:—

For fortifications	$4,196,400
For rivers and harbors	7,961,900
Total	$12,158,300

As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the army, to wit:—Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

The amount required for public buildings and grounds and Washington aqueduct, as estimated by the officer in charge, is	$1,021,352
Which has been reduced, in the estimate presented herewith, to	498,970

THE NAVY.

Report of Secretary Robeson—The Operations of the Year and Present Status of Our Navy.

The following are the most material portions of the annual report of General George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, which was transmitted to Congress at noon to-day:—

The head of this department has been twice changed since the sending in of the last annual report, and the report for this year must therefore include the operations carried on during that time, as well under the superintendence of Mr. Welles (the former Secretary of the Navy), as under that of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Borie, and myself.

Of the period extending from the date of the last annual report to the coming in of the present administration, the detailed reports of the several bureaus are naturally incomplete, and I am, of course, without authoritative information of the ideas which at that time governed the operations of the department. It becomes me, therefore, to speak of it only in general terms, and, showing simply the condition of the navy at the commencement of this administration, state only results as the surest test of principles and practice.

Naval Force in March, 1869.

When my immediate predecessor came into office, on the 9th day of March last, the Navy of the United States consisted of two hundred and three (203) vessels of all classes, and in every condition.

These measured one hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and forty-two (183,442) tons, and were calculated to carry, when in commission, thirteen hundred and sixty-six (1366) guns, exclusive of howitzers.

Of these ships one hundred and fifty-one (151) were wooden, and fifty-two were iron-clad or monitors.

Of the wooden ships thirty-two (32) were sailing vessels; fifty-three (53) were steamers, with some auxiliary sail power; forty-four (44) were steamers, without any efficient sail power; and twenty-two (22) were without sail power of any kind.

The iron-clads are all steamers, relying wholly on steam under all circumstances.

Inadequacy of Force.

It is apparent that these means were utterly inadequate to the ends to be attained, and that our small fleet on these stations, consisting of forty-three (43) vessels, mounting three hundred and fifty-six (356) guns, with a tonnage of forty thousand and fifty-two (40,052) tons, was too small in number, and too weak in character, force, and condition to perform the service required by the ideas of the Government and the expectations of our people. Cruising on the same seas and with duties not more various and extended, France has over one hundred and fifty (150) ships in commission, of a tonnage of 250,000 tons; while England has, crowded into the same area, no less than one hundred and ninety-one (191) ships, with a tonnage of 328,000 tons, with her flying squadron ready to reinforce her power whenever occasion may require.

The fleets of other nations rival, and some surpass ours in their number, size, and charabter; and in fact, our position on the seas was maintained only by the spirited and untiring energy of our officers, and a pervading belief in the latent resources of our country and the energies of our people.

What has Since been Done.

With such material in this condition, the department, at the commencement of the administration, found itself charged with the duty of maintaining the naval power of the Government in every part of the world; required to protect, on every sea, the interests of the dominant and responsible nation of the Western Continent, whose boundaries stretch to the shores of either ocean, whose people aspire to rival those of the whole world in every field of enterprise, and whose Government is pledged to the interests of freedom, civilization, and progress; and at the same time to be prepared with reserved power and the means of applying it, available in every emergency for defense and aggression.

The result has already been a large saving. Several of our most effective cruisers have consumed no coal for months. It can be shown by figures that this system of giving and requiring the general use of full sail power, besides its effect to make sailors of both officers and men, will, on the vessels intended to be kept in commission (calculating that they cruise but two-thirds of the time), make, in the item of coal alone, as consumed under the old system, a saving of more than two millions of dollars per annum.

Our monitors and iron-clads were also placed in the hands of the mechanics, and put in thorough repair. Four of the largest have gone into commission, as part of our available cruising force, and the rest are kept, at small expense, in complete order, so that the whole fleet can be ready for service in a week's time.

Of course so much work could not be done without considerable expenditure of money, but by close economy, and a system of strict accountability, the sum of this expenditure has, up to the present time, been kept considerably below the amount of the expenses of the department for the same period of the last year.

Since the 1st of March, 1869, no less than eighty (80) vessels of every class have been repaired or altered, or put in process of repair at the various navy yards, yet the books of the Treasury will show a decrease in the expenditures of the department for that time, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868, of three million five hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-two cents ($3,521,822·92). The statement hereto annexed, entitled "Exhibit of expenditure," will show the ships repaired, and the monthly expenditure of the department.

The Present Force and its Employment on the Various Stations.

The North Atlantic Squadron now consists of the Powhatan, Tuscarora, Severn, Albany, Nantasket, Nipsic, Seminole, Swatara, and the tugs Speedwell and Standish, together with two heavy iron-clads, the Saugus and Dictator, twelve (12) vessels, including tugs, and mounting in all seventy-six (76) guns. It is commanded by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor, who relieved Rear-Admiral Hoff on the 15th day of September last.

The Pacific fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Turner, with Commodore William Rodgers Taylor, and Commodore D. McDougal, commanding the respective squadrons, consists now of fourteen (14) vessels, the Kearsarge, Lackawanna, Ossipee, Mohican, Resaca, Cyane, Jamestown, Saginaw, Dacotah, Saranac, Nyack, Onward, and the Guerriere (refitting), with the Pensacola as flagship, mounting in all one hundred and twenty-nine guns. Of these the ten (10) last-named have been or are being thoroughly repaired and altered in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and the fleet, though smaller in number, is already much more effective for the duties of that station.

The European Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Radford, has been reinforced by the Juniata and Supply, and the Sabine has been attached to it for the present; it consists now of these vessels, with the Richmond and Plymouth, and the Franklin as flag-ship—six (6) vessels, mounting one hundred and six (106) guns. This is, of course, but a small force for a station so conspicuous and important, but we have not been able further to increase it. As soon as the resources of the department will permit, this squadron should be largely strengthened.

The Asiatic Squadron consists of the Piscataqua (flag-ship), Oneida, Monocacy, Iroquois, Ashuelot, Unadilla, and Maumee; and the Benicia, Colorado, and Alaska are also fitting out for that station, making in all ten (10) ships, mounting seventy-two (72) guns. It is commanded by Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan. I regret to say that three (3) of these ships have been condemned as entirely unseaworthy, unfit for cruising, except in rivers, and unsafe to be sent to the United States; and, as there is no opportunity of repairing them in those waters, the Admiral in command has recommended that they be sold on the station. The department has, therefore, directed that, when it shall be no longer possible to use them with safety, their armament and stores be removed and sent home, and the vessels themselves sold to the best advantage. This order has already been carried out in the case of the Aroostook, which was also condemned.

Home Defense.

But the subject of protection to our commerce and influence on foreign seas by no means comprehends all that the department feels called upon to represent in connection with the question of the size and character of our navy.

The matter of national defense is still more important, and comes home as closely to the interest and the pride of the whole people. Any comprehensive plan of a naval establishment must include some practical provision for the defense of the numerous seaports scattered along our coast, and the great rivers and bays, on whose shores are concentrated so much of the national and individual wealth.

Our monitors have been already alluded to as a ready and effective means of harbor defense, and this they will doubtless be, to the extent and number of their capacity. But, unless completely and certainly invulnerable, they are comparatively useless, and we must therefore keep pace with the late improvements in ordnance. Most of them are capable of bearing the additional armor necessary to give the strength required, but this will, of course, require a new and considerable outlay.

Torpedo Corps.

Another comparatively inexpensive but most effective means of defense has not escaped the attention of the department. I refer to the submarine torpedo. The terrible destructive power of this instrument was shown during the late war. Since that time considerable attention has been given to this subject by officers of the navy, particularly by those stationed at the Naval Academy.

Shortly after my appointment as head of the department, a torpedo corps was established under the Bureau of Ordnance to make experiments, take charge of the apparatus, and perfect a system for the application of this means of defense to our coasts and harbors.

This is, of course, not a subject for public illustration, but enough experiments have already been made to show how valuable, as well as terrible, is this means of defense; and to convince all having knowledge of it that when it shall have been further perfected, and its use systematized, the torpedo will be one of the most effective weapons of marine warfare. To insure safety and success in their use under every condition requires a knowledge of the scientific principles applicable to their construction and use, with an intimate acquaintance with the localities to be defended. The torpedo corps has therefore been selected with care, and the experiments are conducted under the supervision of an officer of scientific ability. As soon as a torpedo is constructed, and the particular locality and manner of its use determined, it can be stowed away as an inexpensive but most effective weapon of war.

This means of defense, properly applied in conjunction with a system of harbor obstructions, backed by monitors, and supported by the forts and water batteries which command the narrow entrances to our principal harbors, would defy any power which could cross the ocean to attack them.

These localities have been the subject of careful inspection by both branches of the military service, and both are thus prepared with the knowledge which only actual inspection can give.

I commend this subject through you to the attention of Congress, and I trust they will afford the means to pursue and perfect the system.

In the paper herewith transmitted, entitled "Plan of Naval Establishment in Time of Peace," will be found a detailed statement of what is believed to be the most economical and efficient organization of the force necessary.

This force, there estimated as low as one-fiftieth (1-50) of our mercantile marine, or at about one gunboat of six hundred tons to sixty thousand tons of commerce, is less in the number of ships than that which we now have.

League Island.

Another point is the necessity of commencing at once to prepare our great fresh-water naval depot at that part of the Philadelphia station known as League Island. This is not only desirable in view of the present condition of the yard at Philadelphia, but is rendered necessary by the present character and further necessities of the navy.

Ships are, of course, better constructed and equipped at large establishments, possessing complete accommodations and facilities for the economical arrangement and application of material.

The great defect in the situation of most of our yards is their want of land area and available water front sufficient to do even their present work to advantage.

This is particularly the case with that portion of the naval station at Philadelphia where the work is now done. The water front of the present working ground is so small that four ships can hardly lie there without being in the way of each other. Buildings and machinery of every description are cramped and crowded together, interfering with their proper use, causing great expense of both time and money, and, from the close proximity of workshops and inflammable material, exposing the whole to great risk. In case of fire nothing but the most favorable circumstances would prevent a general destruction of everything in the yard; and great vigilance is required and constant expense incurred to guard against a general conflagration of houses, ships, and material.

Moreover, this portion of the station is situated in the midst of a great city, stopping its growth in one direction and interfering with its improvement, and itself subjected to all the inconveniences incident to its position as an independent establishment in the midst of a municipality with adverse interests and under different government.

Like difficulties have been felt at the Brooklyn yard, but those at Philadelphia are much greater. These inconveniences in the working of a station of such absolute importance as that of Philadelphia are most serious. They are great at all times and they will be more severely felt as iron comes, as must now be the case, to be more generally used as a material for naval construction. In view of the necessity of fresh water for their preservation, the Philadelphia station is, for the repair and ordinary of iron ships of every class, far the best, if not the only practical one on the Atlantic coast. Situated on a great fresh water river, one hundred and twenty miles, by its course, from the sea, in the heart of a populous country, at the great centre of iron and coal, and with water sufficient for the draught of the largest ships, it presents at once every condition of convenience, economy, and defense.

The only difficulty for the present and for the future is found in the size and situation of that part of the station which we are now, for want of legislative action, obliged to use as the working yard.

I should not feel authorized to speak so strongly on this subject were it not that we now actually own, as a part of the same general station, this island, of an area of six hundred (600) acres, between the lines of mean low tide, cut off by navigable water from the main land, with a water front on the Delaware alone of two and a half (2½) statute miles, with a depth of water of thirty (30) feet, and with great natural facilities for basins and docks, enjoying all the advantages before enumerated, and subject to none of the inconveniences experienced at that portion of the station now in active use.

This position was approved by the department after close investigation by officers of every class; and the land itself, the gift of the city of Philadelphia, purchased by her at great expense as a measure of relief to herself and to the Government, was given and accepted with the idea of transferring to that point all the naval operations of the station. This, the department has been and is anxious to accomplish; but it needs an appropriation for the preparation of the new yard, and without this it cannot move.

In the meantime it would be foolish for the department, even if it felt authorized, to expend money on the permanent improvement of the present working yard at Philadelphia; and nothing can be done either in the rearrangement of buildings for the providing of the improved tools and machinery proper for the work required.

The annual expenses of this yard are, for these reasons and those before given, much increased; and it is not doubted that the savings from this source, and from the expense now incurred of maintaining

two establishments with the money which can be realized from the judicious sale of the land now occupied in the heart of the city, will go very far towards repaying the expense of establishing the yard at League Island.

I trust, therefore, that authority, if it be necessary, will be given to the Department to transfer the working yard of the Philadelphia station to League Island, as rapidly as is consistent with the interests of the service, and to dispose of the present yard as portions of it shall be vacated; and that an adequate appropriation will be made for the work necessary to be done before any part of the present yard can be sold.

The survey of the island, and a plan for its improvement, is herewith submitted.

Relative Rank.

The subject of relative rank in the various corps of the naval service is one of much interest and some difficulty. Some of these corps are dissatisfied with their position under the law as it now stands, but there is no power in the department to change this, even should the propriety of such action be admitted by all. Rank can only be fixed by law. This subject, involving at the same time so many considerations of discipline, efficiency, and feeling, is now pressing for wise and dispassionate legislation, having in view only the best interests of the service.

A board, composed of officers of high rank and long experience, representing equally the various personal interests involved, has been constituted by the department to consider and report some proper system for the regulation of this matter. Pending the report of the board I desire to express no opinion on the subject matter of their consideration. Should they be able to arrive at a proper conclusion, the result of their labors will be at once communicated to Congress for their information

Expenses and Estimates.

The sum of twenty-seven million eight hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars ($27,880,658) was expended up to the 1st of December, of which amount seven million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars ($7,799,373) has been refunded to the treasury, leaving the actual expenditures since the last report, December 1, 1868, twenty million eighty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars ($20,081,285). The appropriations for the year ending the 30th of June, 1870, were fifteen million eight hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty cents ($15,870,531 60).

A sum scarcely larger than that which was usually appropriated for the support of the naval establishment previous to the war, when our navy was comparatively small; before costly and expensive steam machinery was largely in use, and the great expense of fuel incurred; when labor and materials were far below the present standard, and the hours of work one-fifth greater. With the greatly increased demand for expenditure in every field of operation, the actual returns for money are now scarcely one-half of what they formerly were.

It is presumed that the appropriations for the present year were controlled by the fact that some surplus then remained at the command of the department, and that they did not really represent the understood requirements of the service

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, are based on a force of twelve thousand (12,000) men (an increase of one-third) as the very smallest with which the present navy can be operated to advantage, and are as follows:—

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Pay of officers and seamen of the navy	$7,690,000
Repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in navy yards	3,722,494
Pay of civil establishments in navy yards, hospitals, etc	434,648
Ordnance	1,119,062
Coal, hemp, and equipments	2,000,000
Navigation and navigation supplies	202,500
Naval Academy	234,540
Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac	39,800
Repair and preservation of vessels	6,975,000
Steam machinery, tools, etc	1,750,000
Provisions	1,495,200
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	57,800
Surgeons' necessaries	72,000
Contingent expenses	1,534,000
Support of Marine Corps	1,060,628
Total	$28,205,671

Exhibit of Expenditure.

1869	Amount Drawn.	Amount Refunded.	Amount Expended.
March	$2,727,345	$1,093,113	$1,634,232
April	1,665,756	213,255	1,450,481
May	1,463,635	452,352	1,011,284
June	2,825,396	805,141	2,019,955
July	2,095,352	239,191	1,856,161
August	2,294,017	670,546	1,623,471
September	2,525,268	222,269	2,303,000
October	2,521,087	136,951	2,384,146
November	1,846,267	187,348	1,659,019
	$19,962,214	$4,020,467	$15,941,747

Mercantile and Naval Tonnage.

There were belonging to the United States on the 30th of June, 1868:—

	Tons.
Registered sail vessels	1,310,344
Registered steam vessels	221,939
Enrolled and licensed sail vessels	1,929,798
Enrolled and licensed steam vessels	977,946
Total	4,440,027
To which add tons remaining of old measurement of registered sail vessels	33,449
	4,473,476

THE ARMY.

The Annual Report of the General-in-Chief—The Question of Relative Rank—The Present Condition of the Army—Our Military Force and How it is Distributed.

The following are the material portions of the report of General William T. Sherman, General-in-Chief of the Army, which was made to Secretary Belknap under date of November 20, and by him transmitted to Congress at noon to-day:—

Line of the Army.

For the purpose of military responsibility and government the domain of the United States is divided into twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of an experienced officer, who by law is invested with all the powers of the commanding general of an army in the field, and is held responsible for the discipline and maintenance of the troops, the preservation of good order so far as the military authority extends, and for the care of all public property that belongs to the army. The limits and boundaries of these departments are better described by the map and tabular statements herewith than by any mere words I could give.

In order to prompt action in case of need, and to place similar territory and similar interests under a common commander, these departments are again grouped into four military divisions, which are commanded by the four generals next in command to the Commander-in-Chief.

By the organic law of July 28, 1866, as modified by that of March 3, 1869, the regular army now consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, a battalion of engineers, and the cadets of the Military Academy. These are all assigned to the several departments by regiments or companies; but each division commander can reinforce any point within his command by transferring the troops from one of his departments to another.

As a general rule the artillery companies are distributed in the permanent forts along our seaboard from Eastport, Maine, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from San Diego, California, to Alaska, serving on foot. One company of each regiment is mounted and equipped as light artillery; one of these companies is stationed at Washington, and the other four at Fort Riley, Kansas, as a school of instruction. Another company of each regiment (in all five) is stationed at Old Point Comfort, as a school of instruction for heavy or sea-coast artillery. All the ten regiments of cavalry are serving in Texas, the Indian country, and Pacific Territories, with the exception of a single company here in Washington, which is the only cavalry east of the Mississippi river.

The twenty-five regiments of infantry are distributed:—One regiment along the northern frontier, one in Virginia, one in Mississippi, and three in the department of the South. The remaining nineteen regiments are in Texas, the Indian country, and Western States and Territories.

Three companies of engineer troops are at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, one at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and one at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Harbor, doing garrison duty, and more especially designed to preserve the practical knowledge of field fortification, of mines, and of pontoon bridging.

The cadets are at the West Point Academy, undergoing instructions preparatory to being commissioned as officers of the army.

At this moment we have not a single regiment that may be said to be in reserve. All are on duty, and I have constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. I beg, therefore, your earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment any further, because of the great extent of our country and the unsettled character of a region measured north and south, east and west, by thousands of miles.

Consolidation.

By the organic act of July 28, 1866, fixing the peace establishment, there was a provision for forty-five regiments of infantry. To the appropriation bill passed March 3, 1869, was attached a clause as follows:—"That there shall be no new commissions, no promotion, and no enlistments in any infantry regiment until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate the infantry regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction of the number of officers will permit." By the same act the period for enlistments was changed from three to five years, but at that date all the enlisted men of infantry were in for three years, beginning mostly in 1866 and 1867. The Secretary of War, General Schofield, with whom by law the discretion rested, saw at once that, were he to wait for the number of officers to diminish to the standard of twenty-five regiments by the slow process of death and resignation, all the enlisted men would be discharged by the expiration of their terms of service, and we would be compelled to abandon many of the forts in the Indian country. He therefore very wisely resolved to make the consolidation at once, so that new enlistments could be made to replace the men discharged by expiration of their terms of enlistment. His orders prescribing the mode and manner of consolidation were made on the 16th of March, and have been carried into effect as fast as possible considering the scattered condition of the troops. The colonels and field officers were chosen here, and announced in general orders from these headquarters. The captains and lieutenants were selected by the commanding general of the departments in which the new regiments were to serve. As a general rule, all other things being equal, the senior of each grade was retained, provided he was deemed qualified and was actually present for duty. The recruiting service was resumed on the 28th of April, and has supplied about a thousand recruits a month, barely enough to replace discharges in the more exposed garrisons of the Indian country.

The consolidation has thus been effected at as little cost as possible, and on principles as fair and just as the case admitted.

By this consolidation were rendered supernumerary (officers) 622
Assigned to fill vacancies 71
Transferred to fill vacancies in cavalry 7
Transferred to fill vacancies in artillery 10
Resigned 11
Died 4
Dismissed 5
Cashiered 4
Retired 1
Total 113
Balance of unattached officers November 1 509

I herewith submit a table showing the organization as proposed; and assuming the number of regiments to remain unchanged (viz., forty), and allowing a maximum of seventy-five privates to each company, it would give us for the line of the army two thousand one hundred and thirty-five (2135) commissioned officers, and forty-two thousand four hundred and ninety (42,490) men. It is well known that no army can be kept up to its legal standard, and that two-thirds is as large a portion as can be relied on for actual service. Applying this ratio, we have for actual service about twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty (29,750) officers and men—a number that no one acquainted with the subject can declare to be above the necessities of the country.

It also seems unjust to permit the whole blow of reduction to fall upon the infantry arm of service alone. The cavalry and artillery should share in the consequences, and I therefore recommend, after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, that the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers, to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization, with authority to transfer unattached infantry officers to vacancies that exist or may be created in the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry alike, after which to recommend for actual disbandment the officers found in excess of the new organization. In spite of whatever may be done, there will be cases of hardship and seeming injustice, but it is all-important that the rule that cuts off all promotion should be removed as soon as possible, for no army can be efficient without holding out to the junior officers the hope of promotion.

Staff of the Army.

This term applies to those officers and men who administer to the wants of every military establishment, and are in our service classified as Adjutants-General, Inspectors-General, Bureau of Military Justice, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons, Paymaster's and Ordnance Departments, Corps of Engineers, Chief Signal Officer, and Post Chaplains. The names imply their respective duties, and the organic law of 1866 limits and prescribes their number. The heads of these departments reside in Washington, and submit annually a written report of their operations for the past year.

It so happened that I was Secretary of War during the month of October, when by law these reports were made in order to reach the Public Printer by the 1st of November, and I required all the annual reports to be addressed, like all other military reports, to the Adjutant-General, for the perusal of the General of the Army, who could make use of such information as they contained, and then lay them before the Secretary of War. This is, in my judgment, the course that should always be pursued—though a different one has heretofore prevailed—for otherwise we would have the absurdity of a General commanding the army with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. The General can have no objection to any amount of labor being imposed upon these departments by Congress, by the President, or Secretary of War, but all orders and instructions touching army movements by law must pass through the General of the Army, that he may know what is transpiring. (See section 2, Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867.)

This matter has already attracted the attention of Congress, for I find a printed report on army organization was made on the 26th of February, 1869, by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to the House of Representatives. This report, with the testimony of the several officers therewith, contains much matter that is worthy of the most serious consideration. I need only refer to some of its conclusions:—"The staff departments or corps are, in the opinion of the committee, too large in proportion to the line of the army. There has been for a long time a tendency towards the multiplication of departments, increase of rank, and independence of control in the staff that ought to be checked."

I heartily concur in these views, and, so far as my authority goes, will carry them out. It would be absurd to hold General Schofield, or General Augur, or General Hancock, responsible for affairs in their most important departments, if they have not the absolute command of their troops and of the staff officers who minister to their necessities. If Congress will only enact the new Articles of War, all hurtful distinctions heretofore existing will at once cease, and all parts of the army will be put on the same honorable footing.

Miscellaneous.

In reference to the report of the Commissary-General, General Eaton, it is proper that I should say that the army has been well supplied with good healthy food, and at all the posts are kept supplies of articles not embraced in the ration, for sale to the companies and the officers' families at a price sufficient to reimburse the department. This obviates the necessity for sutlers, which are now prohibited by law, except as mere traders, having no lien whatever on the soldier's pay. The officers of the Subsistence Department are at depots, and the actual issues to the troops are made by line officers, styled acting commissaries of subsistence, who receive an extra compensation of twenty dollars a month less the value of a ration. (See section 2, act of Congress approved March 2, 1827.)

From personal experience I doubt if it be practicable to commission the officers specially as such, or to appoint permanent commissary sergeants, because of the constant changes of stations of our small army; but I think they should have a fair compensation for the extra labor and risk imposed on them by these duties. I recommend the repeal of the proviso of the second section hereinbefore referred to, and that the officers acting as quartermasters and commissaries of posts receive ten dollars a month where there are two companies or less, and twenty dollars a month where the garrison is more than two companies.

The Engineer Department has charge of the construction of the permanent forts, the improvement of rivers, harbors, and various other duties imposed by special laws. So much as refers to the forts concerns the army that must live in them and fight them, and therefore falls within my official province. All else, not directly affecting the army, is none of my business.

I concur with General Dyer perfectly in his recommendations that the small and surplus arsenals at Rome, N. Y., Champlain, Vt., Mount Vernon, Ala., Appalachicola, Fla., and Fayetteville, N. C., be sold, as well as the captured establishments at Shreveport, La.; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas. Other small arsenals might in due course of time be sold, until we have, at central points, but a few great arsenals and depots of powder, and these should be of the most perfect kind, on the most extensive scale. Our railroads can rapidly transfer from these arsenals the requisite stores at the times and to the places needed, on short notice.

In conclusion, I will invite the attention of the proper authorities to the earnest recommendation of General Thomas, made in his report, and repeated to me personally, that the seal islands of Alaska, St. Paul, and St. George be sold, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder. From the nature of the fur seal, either of these islands, held by a single owner, will be a most valuable property; but if thrown open to the world they will soon become valueless, because the seals will not resort to those islands if they are hunted and killed without due regard to their habits.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc, No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 wfm3

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT
AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

Fine Dress Goods,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLACK SILKS WITH LUSTRE, at $1·25, 1·37½, 1·50, 1·62, to $2.
BLACK LYONS GRO GRAINS.
FINE QUALITIES, at $1·40, 1·50, 1·75, to $4.
Colored Dress Silks, $1·50 to $2.
Colored Gro Grain Silks, $3 to $4.
Corded Changeable Silks, at $1·25; cost 2·25.
Heavy Plaid Silks, at $1·25; cost 2.
Striped French Silks, at $1·30; worth 2·25.
Figured Colored Silks, at $1; cost 1·50.
25-inch Fancy French Silks, at $1·75; cost $3.
2000 YARDS DOUBLE CORD.
FRENCH SILK POPLINS, at $1·50; worth $2.
3000 YARDS CHAMELEON.
SILK POPLINS, AT $1·50; cost 2·25.
ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS, at 62, 75, 87c.; worth 87c., $1, 1·25.
10,000 YARDS ENGLISH POPLINS, at 20, 25, 31c., 37½, 50, and 62c.
BEST AMERICAN DELAINES at 16c.
A choice assortment of fine
LONG AND SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS.
BROCHE SCARFS.
Novelties in Silk Ties and Scarfs.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
Fine qualities at very low prices.
SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
Blues, Greens, Purples, Wines, Autumn Leaves, Bismarks, and all the scarce colors, our own importation.
THE BEST KID GLOVES,
in all the new and desirable colors.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

On and after MONDAY, December 6, our store will be open until 10 o'clock P. M., until after the Holidays, for the accommodation of persons who cannot conveniently make their purchases during the day. 1t

CARD.
DECEMBER 1st.
Anticipating an early resumption of specie payments, as indicated by the rapid decline in Gold, we have, in order to close out, as near as possible our WHOLE STOCK during the present month, marked down the prices to a Gold valuation, and many below the actual cost in Gold, in payment of which we are willing to accept Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, Gold or Silver Coin.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
CORDED WOOL POPLINS,
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS,
WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
BLUE BLACK ALPACAS,
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRT FRONTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
Bargains in every department, to close out the WHOLE STOCK, at No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street. 12 1 wsmtf

Christmas Presents
OF INTRINSIC VALUE,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Have reduced some
Fine Dry Goods for Christmas.
FINE LONG SHAWLS.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
NOBILITY VELVETS.
NOBILITY BLACK SILKS.
RICH ROBE DE CHAMS.
FINE ROYAL POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BEST BLACK ASTRACHANS.
WHITE SMOOTH Do.
FANCY SACKINGS.
N. B.—Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes; Point Lace Collars, Scarfs, Gloves, Roman Sashes, Fancy Ties, etc. etc. 10 16 smw

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street 11 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.
MONDAY, December 6,
Continuation of Sale
To Close Out Entire Stock.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
Will be Offered Monday, Dec. 6.

BLACK SILKS Reduced from $1·75 to $1·00.
Fine quality do. do. $2·00 to $1·50.
Gros Grains do. do. $3·00 to $2·00.

5 CASES BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH Reduced from $1·00 to 62½ cents.

BLACK ALPACAS Reduced from 50 to 25c.

MOURNING GOODS,
CLOTHS, AND CLOAKINGS,
At Half Former Prices.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF
LINEN STOCK,
Monday, December 6.

CLOAKS AND SUITS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

50,000 YARDS FANCY SILKS REDUCED TO $1·00, $1·25, $1·50, and $2·00. [12 4 2t

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.
LINEN HDKFS.
A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.
EMBROIDERIES,
In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.
LINEN SETS,
From the plainest style to the finest imported.
TIDIES,
In great variety and entirely new designs.
LACES.
Pointe, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,
And a great variety of [11 29 wmfim
FANCY ARTICLES.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY
We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.
SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.
We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LINENS.
We are offering unusual attractions to
LINEN BUYERS,
Having received a very large and varied importation.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 2 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of [11 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Which we are making to measure for
$22.
Also, our
Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.
STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.
EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Christmas Presents.
ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 10rp

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,
Statuary, Bronzes, and Vases,
CHOICE GEMS OF ART,
And articles of taste for the adornment of parlor, library, hall, and boudoir, and for Bridal and Christmas Gifts.
Articles at all prices, from ONE DOLLAR to ONE HUNDRED EACH.
Spacious show rooms up stairs. 12 1 wfm10trp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
Looking Glass Warerooms,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair.
WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 3t

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESTNUT Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 32 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts etc 1 6

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., TUESDAY, Dec. 7, At the Exchange.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of John Wilkinson, deceased—LOT, Marshall street, between Venango and Tioga.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Evan Fox, deceased—LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, Girard avenue, between Franklin and Eighth streets. See plan.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 2019 West DeLancy place. Immediate possession.
BUSINESS STAND—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1223 Vine street. Immediate possession.
MODERN 2½-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 921 North Fourth street, above Poplar. Immediate possession.
Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of George Miller, deceased—WELL-SECURED REDEEMABLE GROUND RENT, $112 50 a year.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1518 Wallace street.
GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 870 North Twentieth street.
For Account and Risk of Former Purchaser.
For other accounts:—
$1000 Harrisburg, P. M. J. and Lancaster Railroad.
$12,100 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 1st mortgage.
$10,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.
$8000 Connecting Railroad Co. 6 per cent.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad (Branch bonds).
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated.
100 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co. of L. S.
22 shares American Fire Insurance Co.
17 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
10 shares Locomotive Head and Car Gas Light Co.
$7000 The Central Passenger Railway Co.
110 shares Old Township Line Turnpike Co.
35 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
50 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad Co.
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co., common.
10 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
8 shares Bank of North America.
16 shares Southwark National Bank. 12 8 3t
$3000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad 7 per cent.
Leases of City Wharves and Landings, by order of J. H. Pugh, Commissioner, for a term of one or three years:—
Dock Street Wharf on the River Delaware.
South " " "
Christian " " "
Washington " " "
Bridesburg Wharf " " "
Arch " " River Schuylkill.
Race " " "
Catalogues now ready.
Sale Nos. 625 and 627 North Second street.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday morning,
Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 625 and 627 North Second street, by catalogue, a stock of superior cabinet furniture, manufactured for warerooms sales, comprising:—Elegant walnut parlor suits, green and crimson plush and hair-cloth coverings; elegant centre and bouquet tables, various fine marbles; book-cases; etageres; superior dining-room furniture; extension dining-tables; sideboard; elegant walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil and varnish; wardrobes; cottage furniture; cane-seat chairs; lounges; hat racks, etc. etc., comprising a general assortment of first-class furniture.
Now arranged for examination with catalogues. 12 6 2t
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 2 cases, comprising an assortment of very choice and superior Japan lilies, hyacinths, tulips, crocus, snow drops, etc., etc., worthy the attention of florists and others, from J. A. E. Barnart, Haarlem, Holland. 12 6 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 1 5t
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 3 5t
IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 4 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
SALE OF A STOCK OF ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
Manufactured by
Messrs. MEININGER & GUENTHER.
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold at public sale, the entire stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture for parlor, chamber, and dining-room, manufactured by Messrs. Msininger & Guenther, No. 532 N. Tenth street.
The furniture will be open for examination at the auction store on Monday, the 6th of December. 12 4 2t
SALE OF REAL SWISS LACE CURTAINS AND TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, ETC.
On Tuesday,
Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of rich lace window curtains, Nottingham do., vestibule curtains, tassels, loops, etc.
Also, rich embroidered piano and table covers. 12 4 2t
SALE OF RICH INDIA SHAWLS.
On Wednesday,
Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of rich real India Square Shawls, open and filled centres.
Also, one splendid Paisley shawl, the finest ever imported.
Also, Japanese work and shawl boxes. 12 6 2t
SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday Evening,
At 7½ o'clock at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a collection of European and American oil and water color paintings. 12 6 2t

BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 6
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
Regular Trade Sales of Furs and Robes, by catalogue,
Every Thursday
throughout the season, ending last Thursday in January, to which the attention of the trade is invited. 12 3

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 PACKAGES AND LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS SILKS, L. C. HDKFS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, GERMANTOWN GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.,
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 6 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 629 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale No. 128 North Eleventh Street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Fine Velvet Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, China and Glassware, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 North Eleventh street, the entire Superior Furniture. 12 4 4t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.
Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 6

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., January 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of Empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, and 107,000 wide mouth Bottles, assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen at any time at this office.
The above-named Bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.
Terms—Cash, with immediate delivery.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
12 6 5t Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 309 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 4 6 8 10 13 ROBERT P. DECHERT, Auditor.

COAL.

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THE MESSAGE

Review of the Condition of the Country—A Full Report of the Document.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following is the President's message:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home, and are without entangling alliances abroad to forebode trouble, with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful mineral in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with abundant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes, and requirements of every living thing; with a population of 40,000,000 of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues of fame, or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit, the press, and the school; with a revenue flowing into the national treasury beyond the requirements of the Government. Happily harmony is rapidly being restored within our own borders, manufactures hitherto unknown in our country are springing up in all sections, producing a degree of national independence unequalled by that of any other power. These blessings and countless others are entrusted to your care and mine for safe-keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must, each of us, return to the ranks of the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our own consciences. Emerging from a Rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathies and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven States of the Union were, four years ago, left without a legal State government.

A national debt had been contracted. American commerce was almost driven from the seas. The industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belongs—in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring State governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt has, received ample attention from Congress.

Although your efforts have not met with the success in all particulars that might have been desired, yet, on the whole, they have been more satisfactory than could have been reasonably anticipated.

Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth (Georgia) held an election at which she ratified a constitution republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required.

The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, one article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise without delay to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part where they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

The means provided for paying the interest of the public debt, with all other expenses of the Government, are more more than ample. The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late Rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress. At the March term Congress, by a joint resolution, authorized the Executive to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, to submit to them the constitution which each had previously in conventions framed, and submit the Constitution either entire or in separate parts to be voted upon,at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority, elections were called. In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Goveenor and Lieutenant-Governor elected have been installed. The Legislature met and did all required by this resolution, and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives and the State be fully restored to her place in the family of States.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last for two days in Mississippi, and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction. Among the evils growing out of the Rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable cursency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of Government, to secure to its citizens a medium of exchange of fixed and unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales, where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid or received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. The methods to secure the former of these results are as numerous as are the speculators in political economy. I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold. The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth, with a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past. The entire public debt could be paid in ten years, but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio; but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of contract. The public debt is represented in great part by bonds having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay the bonds at any period after the expiration of the last time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may; for it is believed that all which are not due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half per cent., and as rapidly as the remainder becomes due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holders of the bonds. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress; also, simultaneously with this the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

The subjects of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a 4 or a 4½ per cent. loan would reduce annual current expenses largely, thus, after funding justifying a greater reduction of taxation than may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced from from year to year as the resources of the country are developed. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to be $370,943,747, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, etc., to be $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the Government, and will no doubt show a much larger increase of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury beyond expenditures have exceeded the amount necessary to place to the credit of the sinking fund, as provided by law.

To lock up the surplus in the Treasury, and withhold it from circulation, would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of Government bonds, thus reducing the interest-bearing indebtedness of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about $75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund. Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, for the increase of salary to certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased national bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., to officers of the Government and to informers.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little if any short of a Cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgment will place the office upon a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance, and with a character and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

As the United States is the freest of all nations, so, too, its people sympathize with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government. But while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part, without invitation, in the quarrels between different nations, or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions. For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom.

The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggles beteen Spain and her former colonies, in behalf of the latter, but the contest has never assumed a condition which amounts to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this Continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating these relations and establishing their present depencencies as independent powers, members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of the colonies ceases, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future conditions and relations with other powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proposed their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith towards us by other nations. On the 26th of March last the United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate and two passengers taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representation of these facts was made to the Spanish Government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Government assured the United States that the captain of the frigate in making the capture had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation.

The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell at one of the Bahama Islands, by the Spanish authorities, is now the subject of correspondence between this Government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain-General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain-General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States, so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795.

This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn. I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into, to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial, or otherwise. The subject of an inter-oceanic canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Darien, is one in which commerce is greatly interested.

Instructions have been given to our Minister to the Republic of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by this Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such a work if a survey prove it to be practicable. In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima, so that adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a commissioner and secretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by Congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the commission.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American republics with which she is at war having been accepted by Spain, Peru, and Chili, a Congress has been invited, to be held in Washington during the present winter. A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which it is alleged conflicts with the vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration. The Minister of Peru having made representation that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing in or near New York thirty gunboats, which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval forces of Spain, and also to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I, not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we were at peace, on a mere executive order, the matter has been referred to the courts to decide.

The conduct of the war between the allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representatives from there.

Towards the close of the last administration, a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. The time and circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were unfavorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions are wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production—in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war, and in the increased cost, both in treasure and in lives, if its suppression could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations, and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their accounts. Great as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty cordial settlement of pending questions which alone is consistent with the selections which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken, in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought was favorable to an immediate attempt at renewal of negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the minister of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by her Majesty's minister. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity, and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent further differences, and bind a firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign nation.

The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British provinces on this continent, has not been favorably considered by the administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producer, except, possibly, a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable.

The commission for adjusting the claims of the "Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company" upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of $650,000 has been made and all the rights and titles of the company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished. Deeds for the property of the company have been delivered. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

The commissioners for determining the northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British possessions under the treaty of 1856, have completed their labors and the commission have been dissolved.

In conformity with the resolution of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the mixed courts created under the treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade. The subject is still under negotiation.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British law, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate there a submarine cable, under a concession from his Majesty the Emperor of the French of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French Government. I caused the French and British Legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as the basis of their operations the provisions of that bill or of such other enactment on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their concession so as to permit the landing upon French soil of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authorities of the United States, or of any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable in consideration of this agreement. I directed the withdrawal of the opposition by the United States authorities to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concession, nor so far as I can learn have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraphic cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith furnished. The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the sole purpose of becoming naturalized. Having secured this, they return to their native country, and reside without disclosing their change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor, which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens; and it is only when civil discord, after perhaps years of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native State drafts them into its military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently away from the United States; they contribute nothing to its revenues, they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection.

The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to imperil this sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants. On the accession of the present administration it was found that the Minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that, to be effectual, all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should be joined in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Baris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenoagen, and Stockholm, to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States conventions identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, to protect the females, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries for enforcing such regulations by summary process; and your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon Manilla is not a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations.

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity, under the encouragement which they now receive. With the improvement in machinery already effected, and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent, our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years.

Fortunately, too, manufacturers are not confined to a few localities, as formerly, and it is to be hoped will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad.

The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self-interest, if not self-preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus.

Our neighbors south of us and Caina and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it their interest, as well as ours, to establish better commercial relations.

Through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued towards China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators in this new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this connection, I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil under the name of coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission to China be raised to one of the first class.

On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity, and fullest development. First among these is a strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations. Secondly, to insure protection to the person and property of the citizens of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may chance to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, demanding only obedience to the laws, and proper respect for the rights of others. Third, Union of all the States, with equal rights, indestructible by any constitutional means.

To secure the first of these, Congress has taken two essential steps—First, in declaring by joint resolution that the public debt should be paid, principal and interest, in coin, and second, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject the administration has most earnestly addressed itself with results I hope satisfactory to the country. There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure efficient execution of the laws. Sometimes, too, where in a mere party view, undeserved political results were likely to follow, nor any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances wholly political. It may be well to mention here the embarrassment possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called Tenure-of-Office acts,and to earnestly recommend their total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reasons? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm but humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all that are required.

The third cannot be attained by special legislation but must be regarded as fixed by the Constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion.

From the foundation of the Government to the present time the management of the original inhabitants of the country, the Indians, has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders, and wars. From my own experience upon the frontier and in Indian countries, I do not hold either legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indians blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it.

I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation (they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards), with fair results as far as tried, and which I hope will be attended ultimately with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects, in other sections, were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence, and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealings. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and to throw the burden of the selection of agents upon the Society itself. The result has proven most satisfactory.

It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For superintendents and Indian agents not on the reservations officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this are numerous. When Indian agents are sent there, or near there, troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of the troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for life; the agent one at the will of the President.

The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indian and in establishing a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of civilized society; the latter has no such personal interest. Another reason is an economic one, and still another the hold which the Government has upon a life officer to secure a faithful discharge of his duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads, and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country is rapidly bringing civilized settlements into contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is that they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end.

A system which looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to take their lands in severalty, and to set up Territorial governments for their own protection.

For full details on this subject I call your special attention to the Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, to be $80,644,052, of which $23,882,310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenses. His estimate of $34,531,031 for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on.

The estimates of bureau officers have been carefully scrutinized and reduced wherever it has been deemed practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greater concentration of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended.

The appropriations estimated for river and harbor improvements and for fortifications are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended. The recommendation of the General of the army, that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, if for no others, is concurred in. I also ask your special attedtion to the recommendation of the general commanding the Military Division of the Pacific for the sale of the Seal islands of St. George and St. Paul, Alaska Territory, and suggest that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries,from which a revenue should be derived was $2,527,570 less than the increased expenditures in 1868, showing by comparison this gratifying feature of improvement, that while the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts in 1868 was $2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1868 was $1,084,371.

Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in conveying the mails, for having post route maps executed, for reorganizing the efficiency of the special agency service, for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for postal service from 25 to 30 per cent. and largely increases the service to be performed.

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the reports of the heads of bureas, of the commanders of military divisions and of the diftricts of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and the report of the General of the Atmy in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered, and are submitted for your action. I however call special attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance for the sale of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the Government. Also, to the recommendation of the Secretary of War that the act of March 3d, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments on the staff corps of the army, be repealed. The extent of country to be garrisoned and the number of military posts to be occupied, is the same *with a reduced army as with a large one, and a large number of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than the former condition.*

The report of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying this shows the condition of the navy when this administration came into office and the changes made since.

Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission, or render them fit for service if required, as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam whilst cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy and adding greatly to its efficiency. Looking to our future, I recommend a liberal, though not extravagant, policy towards this branch of the public service.

The report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of the Post Office Department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to $18,344,510, and the expenditures to $23,698,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amounted to $6,437,772. The income of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was $2,651,909, and the increase of expenditures was $967,538. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by $996,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869.

The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster-General.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409 acres. Of this amount, 2,899,544 acres were sold for cash and 2,737,365 acres entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, apportioned to these States as swamp lands, and located with warrants and scrip.

The cash receipts from all sources were $4,472,286, exceeding those of the preceding year $2,840,140.

During the last fiscal year, 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls and 4876 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close 187,963. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents was $28,422,884, an increase of $4,411,902 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of Government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the act of the 14th of July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which it thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who, in the line of duty, were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates for the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of thirty million dollars. During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the patent office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $686,389, being $213,926 more than the expenditures.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. If it is the desire of Congress to make the census which must be taken during the year 1870 more complete and perfect than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan I desist from saying more. I recommend to your favorable consideration claims of the Agricultural bureau for liberal appropriations in a country so diversified in climate and such as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture. The benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering this bureau are incalculable. I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the Government. In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court, no change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years, and within that time the labors of the court have largely increased, and the expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has since found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of the Government deserves, and will undoubtedly receixe its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message, which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that yor patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and the legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict inforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BETHANY FAIR.—To kill two birds with one stone has always been considered a difficult, and, when possible, a very wise thing to do. And it does sometimes happen that one may by a single effort accomplish two objects seemingly diverse. For instance, at the grand fair to be opened next week in behalf of the Bethany Presbyterian Church of this city, any benevolently-disposed person may make a single visit, serve the double purpose of aiding a most worthy charity and of making purchase of appropriate articles for Christmas presents and New Year gifts. Certainly the object is a good one, and Bethany,if any mission work has,has a claim upon the sympathy and support of all Philadelphians. Every one, then, who aids this fair, if it only be to the extent of purchasing a ten cent ticket, can feel that he has done so much to help on a good work. But, to say nothing about the musical entertainment, the pleasant social intercourse, and many other attractive features, this fair is to be so conducted as to be fully worth a visit apart from the object it seeks to aid. In fact, it is designed to have almost everything there, fancy goods, books, toys, chromos, housekeeping goods, wrappers, and a great number of articles made by the fair hands of our own ladies, and all these are to be disposed of at but a moderate if any advance upon the store prices.

No efforts will be spared to make this *the* fair of the season, and in the hands of such efficient managers, who have so often distinguished themselves in this line and many others, we feel safe in predicting a great success forBethany Fair.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The weather yesterday morning was rough, rougher last night, and the roughest this morning that we have yet experienced this season.

—A chap was last night found sitting on a cellar-door, holding a large-sized key in his hand. On being questioned as to his intents he replied, "I'm waiting for the door to come around." He had been to "see a man."

—The regular lectures of the Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Surgeons will commence to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the college, No. 256 North Fifth street.

—The Mormons say that Brigham Young can defeat all the reporters that the devil ever created. Complimentary, aint it?

—Why does not the Eighth Street Passenger Railway Company run cars up to 12 o'clock Sunday nights?

—Mark Twain is in town, and has been interviewed.

—The German Hospital Association needs funds.

—The Tobacco trade meets to-night.

—Christmas is coming.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.—The following is a specimen of the thousand and one letters received by High Constable John Kelch since the publication of the list of streets, by him reported dirty, in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1869.—John Kelch, Esq., High Constable—Dear Sir:—In your report to the Board of Health of neglect on the part of the cleansing contractors, it would gratify the residents of Franklin street, above Columbia avenue, to have due attention called to that locality.

From the time in which the contracts were made until the present, it has been unvisited by a scavenger's broom or shovel, and the accumulations of dirt-carts and hay-wagons choke up the gutters, and our efforts to promote cleanliness are entirely unavailing.

Had we been favored but once with the street-cleaners' appendages, we would have lived in hope that our locality was upon the contract, and at some future time we would have been cheered by their presence, and now in despair solicit your powerful influence.

On behalf of the residents. FRANKLIN STREET.

Mr. Kelch has also received numerous letters from the street contractors, setting forth that they have done their duty, etc.; but the condition of the streets plainly shows how much they have done.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning a clerk in the employ of M. Thomas & Sons was sent to bank to obtain the cash for a check calling for $1800. Having obtained it, he started on his return to the firm's establishment, when, on turning into Harmony court, a daring highwasman stepped out from a doorway just above Third street, and, with the rapidity of desperation, struck him two severe blows upon the head with a black-jack. The clerk, although somewhat stunned, held on to the money, when the scoundrel seeing that his shots had failed in object, immediately made tracks.

In this connection we would warn our brokers, and other business men, that they cannot exercise too scrupulous a care over their cash, and they should see that it be entrusted to none other than responsible parties. Our city is now filled with some of the most audacious and skilful knucks and cracksmen, and the well-known inefficiency of our police force only tends to lead them on to the attempting of deeds never before dreamed of here.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.—The lecture room of the St. George's M. E. Church, which so recently celebrated its centennial anniversary, has been recently refitted at an expense of about $2500, and yesterday afternoon the Sunday School, which has been holding its sessions in the galleries of the church while the improvements were being made, again took possession of its old quarters. The occasion drew together a large audience, and was one of much interest. The exercises commenced at two o'clock, addresses being delivered in order by Colonel Wright, of the Arch street, M. E. Church; Rev. Adam Wallace, editor of the *Methodist Home Journal*; Peter D. Myers, Esq., of St. George's; his Honor Mayor Fox; the Rev. Dr. Kynett, Secretary of the M. E. Church Extension Society; and Chaplain McCabe, of Cincinnati. The latter, who is one of the sweetest singers in Israel, also gratified the audience by singing several hymns in his effective and attractive style.

TO BE HEARD AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Frank Warburton was found at an early hour yesterday morning, sleeping on a sofa in the parlor of a house on Clinton street, below Tenth. Suspected of being there for no good purpose, he was arrested.

George Kline was arrested in West Philadelphia in possession of a horse and wagon, which it is alleged he stole from Frankford. He was offering the animal and vehicle at a remarkably low figure. Both cases will be heard at the Central Station this afternoon.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—This morning, Samuel B. Goff, the young man who was exhibiting the quality of the Excelsior refined fluid on Saturday in Frankford, the explosion of which caused the death of Clara Oldfield, surrendered himself into the custody of Chief Kelly. He will be held to await the Coroner's investigation.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Scenes at the Opening of Congress—The Trouble with the Alabama Members—Mr. Sumner on the Cuban Question—The Monster Philadelphia Petition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Good Feeling Among Members.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The assembling of Congress was marked by the usual hand-skaking and congratulations among Senators and members, and by large crowds in the galleries. The roll-call in the House showed one hundred and eighty members present. Several members elect, who were not present at the last session, presented themselves and were sworn in. Objection was made to several members from Alabama, and they were not sworn. The House, after appointing a committee to wait on the President, took a recess for an hour.

The Joint Committee to Call on the President.

The joint committee of the two houses, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum was present and ready to proceed to business, are Senators Wilson and Thurman, and Representatives Schenck, Davis, and Woodward.

The Virginia Members.

General Farnsworth will offer a resolution referring the case of the Virginia members to the Committee on Reconstruction. This will prevent them from being sworn in until an investigation is had of their case. Several prominent men of the Wells party from Virginia were on the floor of the House and Senate, to-day, urging that the Virginia delegation be not admitted.

Sumner an Anti-Cubanite.

Senator Sumner announces that he will oppose all attempts to grant belligerent rights to Cuba.

Cameron a Cubanite.

General Cameron will present a large petition from Philadelphia in favor of the Cubans, and move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Money is active at 6@7, with majority transactions at the latter figure. Gold opened at 122⅞, advanced to 123⅛, and afterwards receded to ⅛. The transactions are large, the policy of Boutwell having seemingly encouraged dealers to indulge more largely in speculations. Governments opened unusually strong on cable advices of a rise of 1 per cent. abroad, and an advance of nearly 2 per cent. was reached. Stocks were strong at the opening, but fell off towards noon. The weakness was most apparent. Rhode Island was quoted at 107½; Pacific Mail, 50⅛; Northwestern, 74⅛; and Central consolidated, 90⅛.

TILL TAPPED.—Samuel Jackson and Howard Williams on Saturday tapped a till of $2 at the tavern of Peter Kelly, No. 511 S. Sixth street. They were taken before Alderman Kerr, who held them for trial.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

1004 ARCH STREET. 1004

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

HOLIDAY LIST.

CARVED WOOD,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
TEA TRAYS,
CUTLERY,

French and German Fancy Goods.

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EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

House-Furnishing Goods.

Will reduce our stock, previous to removal,

At Very Low Prices Indeed.

Christmas Goods

OFFERED AT COST. 12 1 wfmt25rp

GREAT BARGAINS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN
House Furnishing Goods
AND
TABLE CUTLERY
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 824 ARCH Street.

12 6 mwft25 J. H. CHRIST & BROS.

PUBLIC SALE.

SPECIAL SALE OF A STOCK
OF
ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE.

Messrs. MEININGER & GUENTHER respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will sell at Public Sale on

TUESDAY MORNING,

December 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store of

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,

No. 1110 Chesnut Street,

Their Entire Stock of Finished

CABINET FURNITURE,

Comprising an assortment of

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture,

Manufactured expressly for their

CUSTOMER SALES.

The Furniture can be examined at the Auction Store on MONDAY.

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12 4 2t No. 532 N. TENTH Street.